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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

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## BELGIAN CABINET REJECTS GERMAN REPARATION OFFER

Council of Ministers Decides  
Proposals Made by Reich  
Are Unacceptable

Great Britain Regrets Hasty  
Action by the French  
Cabinet

BRUSSELS, May 5 (By The Associated Press)—The Belgian Council of Ministers today examined officially the German reparation proposals and unanimously decided they were unacceptable.

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, May 5—In interviews which Lord Crewe has had with Raymond Poincaré, the French Premier, in Paris, and in similar Anglo-French conversations in London, important considerations have been laid before the French regarding the necessity for a common action. There is the deepest regret that France and Belgium should reply separately to the German note, which interests England in the same degree, without consulting on the terms of the response with England.

It is true that France and Belgium dissociated themselves from England when they undertook the Ruhr enterprise, but that is no reason why they should dissociate themselves from England in examining the German reparation scheme, which whether bad or good was addressed to all the Allies and would seem to call for a collective response.

France instead has taken the view that the reply must go out urgently, without consultation with England. In the haste to have done with the German note, the reply will be sent today and there are complaints from some quarters that there has already been too much delay.

French Criticism Delay

Even the consultations with Belgium which have somewhat changed the character of the reply and have hung it up for at least 24 hours were criticized by those impatient Frenchmen who would dismiss the matter with a decisive wave of the hand. The British have urged the need of proceeding more quietly and cautiously. According to their representation, Germany's note should have been examined carefully together with the possibility of framing a joint reply. It is pointed out that the object of Germany is to divide the Allies and to obtain separate replies, which means the public expression of divergent views. As it is not possible for Belgium to fall into this German trap, it might have been better to see whether France and England could not sign the same note or send a dissimilar note at the same time. Moreover, the present procedure deeply underlines the non-existence of Franco-British entente. It was in fact abandoned temporarily in January, but every effort should have been made to re-make the entente now and to present it as a united front.

England and Reparations

The French are inclined always to the mistake that England is not interested in reparations. England is as much concerned in the German plan as is France. However, it is now apparently too late for the French to change the procedure, and the French and Belgian note will be sent, it is expected tonight, while the British reply will be transmitted several days later.

During the whole of yesterday there were communications constantly passing between Paris and Brussels, and it was not without difficulty that the text of the note in reply was finally established. The Belgians were more inclined toward including many observations which would strengthen the allied case against Germany than was M. Poincaré. The result is that the note in definite version has become a lengthy document.

It is now likely that although Brussels and Paris will reply separately, their notes will be identical. Before they are delivered to Germany they will be communicated through the ambassadors to England, Italy, Japan and the United States. This is intended as merely a courteous communication and observations are not expected. France has taken up the position that its reply is its own affair. At present there is little prospect of a general allied conference, but there is being arranged another Franco-Belgian conference. The preparation of a joint reparations project will also be begun in earnest in a few days. Hitherto the deliberations of Louis Barthou and M. Delacroix, respectively, French and Belgian representatives, have had no serious character and no Franco-Belgian plan is ready.

Italy Willing to Mediate

By Special Cable

ROME, May 5—This morning the French Ambassador, Camille Barrère, had an interview with Benito Mussolini, the Italian Premier, regarding the German note. Other conversations will shortly follow between Signor Mussolini and Baron Romano Avenazano and Marquess Della Torretta, Italian ambassadors in Paris and London, respectively.

French rejection of the note causes no surprise, although it is still hoped that Italy and England will not lose the present opportunity to explain plainly their own points of view on the reparations problem to the French, Belgian and German governments. The French answer, it is considered, does not prevent England and Italy offering possible mediation in the Franco-German conflict.

## Sky of Europe Being Mapped Out

Weather Bureau Undertakes  
Ambitious Scheme

LONDON, May 5—An ambitious scheme to map the entire sky of Europe is being carried out under the direction of the National Weather Bureau. The bureau has already successfully mapped the sky of France. Professional weather observers, as well as amateur photographers are to be asked to assist. The work is intended to help the science of meteorology, the progress of which in recent years has been due in no little measure to the synoptic cards on which are reported simultaneous observations made at different stations.

Exposures will be made daily, probably every period of a week or two, twice a day, once at 9 o'clock in the morning and again in the afternoon. The photographs will be sent to the National Weather Bureau, where the causes of the weather conditions at the time will be traced from them.

## REICH TO MAINTAIN ITS PASSIVE POLICY

Industrialists to Continue Present  
Attitude—Resistance May  
Last Till Winter

By ALEXANDER H. WILLIAMS  
By Special Cable

BERLIN, May 5—The reports from Paris that France, in reply to the German note, will demand the unconditional abandonment of Germany's passive resistance policy and the reaffirmation of the German pledge to abide by the London reparations payment plan, means an indefinite continuation of the Franco-German struggle. Paris also reports that Raymond Poincaré, the French Premier, will not agree to the restoration of the status quo ante demanded by Germany, but will only evacuate the Ruhr basin by degrees as reparations are made.

This Germany probably would agree to, according to competent observers here. The French demand for adequate guarantees against German aggression could be met, provided the powers of European peace would consent to act as guarantors for German behavior. Thus if the Paris forecasts for the coming French reply to the German note are correct, the way to a conference between the Allies and Germany will be blocked only by the refusal of France to agree to evacuate the Ruhr valley immediately, and by the French demand that Germany will again bind itself to pay about 132,000,000 gold marks reparations.

Germany's Unconditional Surrender

It is held here that if the forthcoming Franco-Belgian notes are accurately summarized in the Paris dispatches, M. Poincaré is demanding nothing less than that Germany shall make an unconditional surrender.

This Germany will not do until it is willing to admit it is conquered, and this day has not yet come. It is held here that the German industrialists will make the Ruhr warfare to continue until France is forced to acknowledge its "adventure" has failed, or until Germany is subdued. The indications here are that several months perhaps will elapse before either the German people or the German government will make a definite decision. The most competent students of German affairs declare that Germany will not surrender, so long as its industrial lords are able to carry on the fight. The industrialists in Germany today occupy much the same position as the German war lords occupied from the time of the fall of Bismarck, until the Hindenburg line was pierced and the Champagne-Argonne front was rolled back in 1918, although the nature and objects of the warfare are different.

Industrial Lords Concerned

Just as the German war lords fought so long as the German armies would fight for them and the civilian population would stand the strain, so the German industrial lords will fight. It must be these industrial lords who will make the surrender. The fight, therefore, is now an economic one between the French and Belgian interests on the one side and German industry on the other.

Before the surrender of Germany could come, both German industry and the German people would have to feel the bitter pinch of want and misery, just as the German people felt it during the latter years of the World War.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

## DRY LAW REPEAL WILL NOT RELIEVE OFFICERS OF DUTY

Old State License Statutes Still  
Good and Must Be Obeyed,  
Says Mr. Haynes

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 5—Although the New York Legislature by a small margin voted to repeal its state prohibition enforcement law, the law-enforcing agencies of that State cannot escape their duty as a part of the United States to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution and prosecute violators of the old state license laws that were enacted before national prohibition was accomplished.

This is the view of Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, based upon advice of the legal division of the Federal Prohibition Unit. He said:

In the states of Massachusetts and Maryland, which have as yet not adopted state codes, the courts hold that the restrictive features of the old license laws are still in effect. That means if anyone sells liquor without a license he could be prosecuted under the old state laws and he cannot secure a license to sell intoxicating liquors under the Federal Constitution.

James E. Jones, assistant prohibition commissioner, said:

"The New York Legislature cannot repeal the Eighteenth Amendment and it cannot repeal the Volstead Law. The Volstead Law will remain the law regardless of any action at Albany. The repeal of the state law puts New York in the same category as Rhode Island, where there is no state law, but where the Volstead Law is being enforced by the federal authorities."

Law Must Be Enforced

What effect will it have on the enforcement of the law so far as the New York City police department is concerned? None whatever, for the police have taken an oath to uphold the Constitution, and the Eighteenth Amendment is a part of the Constitution. No matter what the New York Legislature does, it will still be the duty of all police, constables, and other law-enforcing officers to enforce the national law. I have no reason to doubt that they will do so.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America, declared that New York was in a class by itself and furnishes no criterion for law-abiding states on the question of prohibition. He said:

The action of the New York Legislature is the only legislative consolation prize the wets have won this year. The following states have not only held all of their prohibition laws in legislative contests, but have strengthened them since the last session.

Arizona, Iowa, and Maine increased the penalties for persons operating motor vehicles while intoxicated; Indiana, Kansas, Oklahoma and Washington made provision for the seizure of stills; Indiana also provided for a felony to transport liquor while armed with certain weapons; Maine adopted the one-half of one per cent standard for liquor in the case of Maine and Oregon strengthened the provisions of the search and seizure laws; Missouri, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin strengthened their enforcement codes; and Ohio and Tennessee make the sale of poisoned liquor a felony.

From the standpoint of prohibition enforcement, Mr. Haynes declared it was to be regretted that New York becomes the third State which will have no State enforcement code. He said:

As is being constantly stressed, state, county, and municipal co-operation, and the cooperation of the people with the federal activities, means a more satisfactory enforcement and means that the federal forces can devote more time to the major violations. It is not intended that there shall be any let-down in the successful prosecution of enforcement in New York State and it only means that the federal organization in New York will have to assume a little more responsibility and in the largest measure possible provide federal agencies to make up the loss of whatever co-operation may have been provided by the state forces.

Mr. Haynes added that during the present state legislative sessions marked progress had been made in the increased helpfulness provided by state legislation.

"In the following 19 states," he said, "decidedly advanced legislation has been adopted by the legislatures in their present sessions: Arizona, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

## PARTY VIEWPOINTS EXPRESSED BY BRITISH POLITICAL LEADERS

Speeches of Marquess Curzon, Mr. Churchill and Mr.  
Asquith Emphasize Cleavage That Exists

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 5—Authoritative and significant speeches by political leaders were the order of the day in England yesterday, when the Conservative and old Coalition Liberal and Independent Liberal viewpoints were expressed by Marquess Curzon, Winston Churchill and Herbert H. Asquith, respectively. The speech of Mr. Churchill was the first made by him since the change of government.

Marquess Curzon, addressing a sympathetic audience under the auspices of the Primrose League, expressed confidence that the "clouds are lifting in every quarter," even at Lausanne where, he said, he was hopeful of success. He looked forward to the time

when a free and independent Egypt would be one of the great communities of friendly states in close alliance and association with the British Empire. He also expressed confidence in concerted action by the Allies in dealing with the German note on reparations. He endeavored to show that the present British Government is grappling with the political situation successfully and that it can look forward with confidence to what is to come.

Mr. Churchill's speech was very much less cheerful. He saw almost a conspiracy to put the Socialists in power. He found the great British political parties split into groups.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)



Dr. Alfred Sze  
Chinese Minister to United States Has Reached Victoria, B. C., on His  
Way Back to Washington, After Conferences With His Home Government in Peking

## PEACE PROSPECTS IMPROVE IN CHINA

VICTORIA, B. C., May 5 (Special)

The prospects for peace and unification in China are bright now, according to Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, who arrived here yesterday on his way back to Washington, after a visit to Peking.

Dr. Sze declared that it was only a question of time when unification

would be evolved out of the present factional disturbances in China. The rich merchants and business men of China, he stated, were using their influence to bring about a permanent settlement of these differences and this, he thought, would aid the cause of peace in an important way.

Dr. Sze is returning to his duties at Washington after conferences with his home Government. He was met here by Dr. C. Tsur, Chinese Consul-General to Ottawa.

## LABOR MEN COME TO AID OF RUSSIA

New Movement in Britain Aims  
to Prevent Government Breaking  
Relations With Soviet

LONDON, May 5 (By The Associated Press)—The Independent Labor Party is organizing a movement to prevent the Government from breaking off relations with Russia, including cancellation of a stern note to Moscow.

Since the Ministry recently stated in the House of Commons that the question of Russian relations was under consideration, reports of an impending breach have been strengthened, and this Labor group has announced that it is prepared to invoke "direct action" by the workers to forestall such a step.

The Daily Herald, Labor's organ, says today there is good reason to believe the Government has decided to send a stern note to Moscow complaining of Russia's treatment of priests, the seizure of British trawlers on the Murman coast, the tone of communications to the British agent at Moscow, and alleged breaches of the trade agreement.

Labor Must Be Prepared

The note, according to the Herald, will not be couched in "ordinary diplomatic terms."

"As it stands at present," the newspaper says, "it appears to be deliberately calculated to force a quarrel and compel a rupture of both political and commercial relations."

Clifford Allen, chairman of the Independent Labor Party, says in a statement that Labor must be prepared "to act again with the same promptitude and the same determination as when it took effective steps through an emergency council of action to prevent a new war at the time Great Britain was inclined to participate in the Polish attack on Russia in 1920."

"As a preliminary to further action," the statement continues, "we have called upon every branch of the Independent Labor Party in the country to make this question the pivot of all meetings and demonstrations this week-end. A hostile note from our Government may prove to be the signal for embroiling the whole of Europe."

Trading Agreement Upheld

Ramsay MacDonald, chairman of the Parliamentary Labor Party, told the Herald it would be most deplorable if the Government broke its trading agreement.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

## Budget Head Predicts \$60,000,000 for Surplus

PREDICTION that the Treasury will finish the current calendar year with a surplus of \$60,000,000, was made today by Sen. Herbert M. Lord, director of the budget, on the basis of latest estimates of internal revenue and customs receipts.

The director placed customs revenue at \$140,000,000 for the year ending June 30, and internal revenue receipts at \$311,000,000. There is no indication that there would be a fall-off in the remaining months of 1923. Comparison of estimated expenditures for 1923, with actual expenditures for 1922, shows a reduction of more than \$200,000,000.

## LOS ANGELES RIDES POLICE OF POLITICS

Office of Chief to Be Under  
Civil Service Regulations  
Following Ratification

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 5 (Special)

Los Angeles at this week's primary election took the police department out of the "political spoils" system, through placing the office of chief of police under civil service regulation. This result was obtained by a majority vote being cast for ratification of a charter amendment advocated by the civil service commission. The decision of the citizens just canvassed and sent to Sacramento will be presented to the Legislature for final approval and ratification before it adjourns. The charter amendment becomes effective as soon as the Legislature has taken formal action.

The present chief, L. D. Oaks, completed his first year in office in April. He was appointed by Mayor George C. Ryer, who has just been re-elected at the primaries, because of receiving a majority over all candidates for the nomination. Chief Oaks' administration of the department has not been criticized. It is expected he will be among those who will take the civil service examination for the position.

William E. Brown, former Senator and member of the Los Angeles Civil Service Commission, originated the plan to have the charter amended, and he has given his time to the campaign. The members of the commission have long advocated the action taken. In the last 20 years Los Angeles has had 23 police chiefs. No chief has remained in the office long enough to install a merit system of promotion. Under the civil service system 8000 city employees are now working undisturbed by an ancient political influence.

Commissioner Brown in a statement to The Christian Science Monitor today said: "Los Angeles has pioneered the way in this thought for other large cities in the United States. Under the civil service a chief of police passing the required examination as to his moral, mental and physical fitness will be insured his position as long as he does what is right and his department is run in an efficient manner. Failing to do this he can be discharged for real cause, but not for political reasons."

## RUSSIANS FAIL IN EFFORT TO ABOLISH ALL SACRED RELICS

MOSCOW, May 5 (By The Associated Press)—The effort in the all-Russian church convocation to force through a declaration abolishing all sacred relics on the ground that they served to foster superstition has failed, through the efforts of Bishop Antonin.

The convocation, which had originally been expected to adopt such a resolution, finally compromised the issue by allowing the relics to be retained.

The convocation last night resolved to close all monasteries which are not organized on the basis of a commune. Of the 74 church districts in Russia all except two—one in Siberia and another in Turkestan—are represented at the convocation. The number of delegates is 476.

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## AMERICA'S HOLDING ALOOF IMPOSSIBLE, SAYS MR. HARDING

President Cites Close World Relationships to Point Fallacy in  
Isolation Policy

White House Spokesman Says  
Executive Will Not Dodge  
World Court Fight

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 5—The experience of Warren G. Harding since he became President, the problems that have come before the Administration of which he is the head and the information that he has acquired have convinced him that the United States cannot remain aloof from the rest of the world. This is the gist of the statement made at the White House yesterday after the President and his Cabinet had considered problems which the United States is only one factor, other nations being involved.

Mr. Harding is convinced that no President of the United States could ever leave office without a firm conviction that it is impossible for the United States to remain aloof. The close relationship with other nations is made unmistakably evident every day in the ordinary course of events, it was stated. No President can escape it, the White House spokesman said, as for President Harding, he has no wish to escape it.

Aloofness "Ridiculous"

The President feels, it was stated, that in these days when all the world is in close contact, when a flight is made from the Atlantic to the Pacific in less than 27 hours; when the whole world is intimately connected by radio, by cable, by swift ships and swifter railway trains, the idea of the American people living, as it were, in isolation, is not only impracticable, it is ridiculous. It is not only impracticable, it is unworthy of serious consideration.

The President could take this attitude without apprehension of its being construed as a sufficient change in his attitude to swing him on to an announced platform for the League of Nations because he so recently, in coming out for the World Court, made the affirmation that this was the limit of his policy of participation in international affairs.

That is true, it was pointed out, but there is no blinking the fact that the trend of the Administration is in the direction of the League of Nations and that Mr. Harding has progressed in his ideas of an American share in the responsibility for world affairs. The statement made at the White House was intended to give notice that the Administration was standing firmly by its World Court policy and that it believes the people of the United States will support such a stand.

People Understand Issue

It was made plain, however, that the President does not intend to spare the intervening time between now and the meeting of the Republican convention next year in campaigning for this measure.

He believes that the people of the country have a very clear-cut idea of what the Administration has endorsed and why, and he would not think it either dignified or essential to urge it in speech after speech as he visits different parts of the country as President of the United States.

Mr. Harding, however, has outlined his position boldly, and there is no possibility of his wavering. The people of the country will be able to know just where Mr. Harding stands, and their suffrages will have to be given for Mr. Harding and American responsibility in world affairs or against him if they are with the irreconcilables. The issue has been cut clear.

By FREDERICK WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, May 5—Seldom in contemporary American politics has there been a more adroit campaign of intimidation than the President's political foes within his own party have lately been carrying on. Before his New York speech of April 24, in which Mr. Harding threw down the gauntlet to them, the World Court antagonists exhausted every means at their command to "show a scare" into him. They predicted an inevitable party split. They declared that even the prosperity issue would not save the G. O. P. in 1924 if the President persisted in advocating "the League Court."

When the irreconcilables were joined at the end of last week by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), from Massachusetts, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, with his subtle references to the re-election aspirations of Mr. Harding, the anti-court element shouted "victory!" Then came the President's disavowal of any desire to drum up organization endorsements. The isolationist phalanx came definitely to the conclusion it had won the day.

As a matter of fact, the isolationists have lost the day. They have lost it as far as Warren G. Harding is concerned, whatever they may contrive to do when the World Court project becomes a matter of senatorial consideration. The President's advocacy of it will be of the thick-and-thin variety. He will stand pat. He is unable to conceive how anybody could place any other interpretation upon his intentions after the New York speech. If the English language means anything, his purpose on that occasion was to signal the country that he had taken ground from which no retreat would ever be made.

The possibility of American aloof-



ness from the affairs of the great world no longer claims an adherent in President Harding. The closer contact with international relationships which the presidency imposes has fundamentally changed his mind on that score.

#### "Interlocking" Vision

He sees the nations as an interlocking universe, mutually affiliated by ties which the United States, for its part, cannot ignore if it wanted to, or would not ignore if it could. Mr. Harding has no American adhesion to the existing League of Nations in his mind when he utters such thoughts. They are purely general conclusions, but none the less tenaciously held, for that.

In contemporary times there has been no incumbent of the White House more solemnly conscious of his obligation to hark to the voice of public opinion than Warren G. Harding. Since the World Court proposition was first broached to the country by Mr. Harding at the end of February, the White House mailbag has given multitudinous evidence of what the people think about it.

#### REICH TO MAINTAIN ITS PASSIVE POLICY

(Continued from Page 1)

There is suffering here now among the middle classes, but the profiteers and speculators have great wealth. While many factories are working short time because of the shortage of raw materials and because exportations have been seriously hampered by the high cost of production, there is no widespread unemployment. So long as German industry can keep its factories going, make profits and give employment to labor, there is little likelihood of Germany reaching such straits that it will be ready again to subscribe to the London ultimatum and give up its passive resistance policy.

This is the view held by practically all competent observers here. It is felt that with the rejection of the German offer, the Franco-German struggle will enter upon a new phase, with every likelihood of its continuing well into the winter, unless the other powers intervene. Should there be no intervention, the indications here are that the German industrial lords will keep the passive resistance flag nailed to the mast until they are convinced that German industry and finance are about to disintegrate and that further warfare would be sheer madness.

#### EVENTS TONIGHT

The Harvard Crimson: Fifteenth anniversary dinner, Harvard Union, 7:30. Bellingham High School: Banquet, Hotel Somerset, 8:30. Freshman triangular debate, Harvard vs. Princeton: Subject, "Resolved, That the United States should invite the Foreign Signatory to the Versailles Treaty to Consider a Revision of That Treaty." Sanders Theatre, 8. Home Beautiful Exposition, last night, Mechanics Building, until 10 p. m. American Women's Overseas League: Benefit performance of "A Night in Paris," Horticultural Hall, 8. Boston Masonic Club: Members' night, 8. Theaters: Colonial—Mitzel in "Minnie an' Me," 8:10. Copley—"The Lady One," 8:30. Hollis—"Lightnin'," 8. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8. Plymouth—"The Lady One," 8:15. Selwyn—"The Fool," 8:15. St. James—"Sinners," 8:15. Shubert—Al Jolson, 8:15. Tremont—"Six Cylinder Love," 8:15. Wilbur—"Sun Showers," 8:15. Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

#### SUNDAY EVENTS

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free talks: "Roman Portrait Busts," by William H. J. Kennedy, Greek-Roman Gallery, 3. "Color by the Masters: Modern American Painters," by Ralph Morris, Gallery X, 4. Boston Art Club—Boston Flute Players' Club, 8:30. St. James Theater—Italian Eighteenth Century Orchestra, 8.

#### MONDAY EVENTS

Boston University: Competitive military drill by U. S. Army, Fenway, 9:15 a. m. to 5 p. m. Boston Browning Society: Meeting, Hotel Vendome, 8. Brookline Bld. Club: Group walk in Public Garden, 8:30 a. m.

#### RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WGI (Medford Hills)—4, weather forecast, 6:15, condition of Massachusetts highways, 7 A. M. Message from Western Massachusetts, 7:30. "The Thirteenth Chair," by AMPAR Players. WJAC (Boston)—9, concert by Copley-Plaza Hotel Orchestra. WEAF (New York)—7:30, "The Boy of Today and Tomorrow," 7:45, tenor solos, 8, vocal solos, 9, piano recital, 9:15, baritone recital. KDKA (Pittsburgh)—6:05, organ recital, 7:15, radio drama, 8, final baseball results, 8:30, vocal and instrumental concert. WOR (Newark)—6:15, home garden hints, 6:17, sporting news, 6:25, talk on golf, 6:35, tenor recital, 6:50, book review, 7, dance music. Sunday: WJAC (Boston)—3, concert, program by Copley-Plaza Hotel Orchestra. WJZ (Schenectady)—3, Symphony Orchestra concert and baritone solos. WEAF (New York)—7:30, musical program from Capitol Theater, 7:30, orchestra, 7:45, "Impressions of Rigoletto," by Capitol Theater Orchestra, 8:05, vocal and instrumental concert, 9, organ recital. WJZ (Newark)—7:15, organ recital, 8:15, soprano recital, 9:05, time signals and weather forecast, 10:01, piano solos.

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#### DRY LAW REPEAL WILL NOT RELIEVE OFFICERS OF DUTY

(Continued from Page 1)

Texas, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Therefore, it will be seen that, while one state has taken a backward step in enforcement legislation there are 19 states which have taken decidedly advanced and more helpful positions, and three states, viz., Florida, Nebraska, and Michigan, are now considering advanced legislation, with every prospect of passage.

#### Federal Courts Effective

One effect of the repeal of the New York law which officials here are most anxious about, is the possible withdrawal of state police from the Canadian border, an action regarded as certain to be a boon to border smugglers. Many additional Federal enforcement agents, in view of some officials, would be needed to handle this extra work with any degree of efficiency.

Another result, it is pointed out, will be to throw all prosecutions of dry law violation into Federal courts. Coast guard officials discounted suggestions today that smugglers would now transfer their efforts to the Canadian provinces, in the hope of moving their commodities easily across the New York State border. There were others, however, who believed the whole situation as regards liquor smuggling along the North Atlantic coast would be substantially altered by repeal of the New York law.

#### STREET RAILWAY WORKERS STRIKE

Lawrence Employees Seek Increase in Wages

LAWRENCE, Mass., May 5 (Special).—This city is without car service today as a result of a strike of the local employees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway, affiliated with the Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, because the company officials refused to award them a 35 per cent increase in wages and the restoration of the seniority rule for mechanics and "miscellaneous" men.

The strike was called in spite of the repudiation of the vote taken by the men by John H. Reardon, vice president of the Amalgamated, who stated that the local body went beyond the question submitted to it, and the vote taken by the local body was illegal.

The members of the local union are seeking an advance from 54 1/2 cents an hour on two-man cars to 68 cents an hour and from 59 1/2 cents for work on one-man cars to 78 cents. The City Government is planning to take a hand in the strike and Acting Mayor Peter Carr stated that a special meeting of the City Government will be held to decide on the question of public convenience.

It was against which a city ordinance has been passed, are being pressed into service and it is expected that the City Government will declare that an emergency exists and they will be allowed to run.

#### NO OTHER STRIKES EXPECTED

The strike of street carmen at Lawrence today probably will be the only one at the present stage of negotiations between the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees over "wage increases and working conditions demanded by the union, it was agreed by officials of both here today.

The vote of the union members in the eight divisions of the road has been completed, although not tabulated, and indications are said to be that all other divisions favored arbitration of the differences.

The union asks an increase from the present rates of 54 1/2 and 59 1/2 cents an hour for two-man and for one-man cars, respectively, to 68 and 78 cents, for an eight-hour day, for restoration of seniority to non-union employees, and for collection of union dues by the company when members fail to pay. The company has proposed arbitration of all points but that dues collection, which it refuses to undertake.

#### APPEAL IS MADE FOR TOLERANCE

Vice-President Says Use of Golden Rule Spells Progress

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 5.—Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President of the United States, speaking last night at the annual Y. M. C. A. banquet, said that he wished to give assurance that "wherever we are, we are sure, if we are beset with difficulties, to provide every remedy that any government can provide to solve the difficulties."

The Vice-President pleaded for a spirit of tolerance on the part of those who seek to overthrow the present form of government, urging them to seek out the weak points and to provide a solution. He commended the Y. M. C. A. for its work. "The strength and glory of the nation," he said, "depend upon the quality of its citizenry, but in its quality. If the people of America have character, the nation cannot be overthrown. Love of mankind, service and application of the Golden Rule to opinions spell progress for this country."

"Americans must learn to hold sacred the opinions and beliefs of others if others are to respect their beliefs. Obedience of moral laws means obedience of the nation's laws, and self-denial for the good of the community will result in a better nation and a better civilization."

#### MOTHERS' DAY PROGRAM

Plans for observances on Mothers' Day, Sunday, May 13, were announced today by the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion. A parade ending at 3 o'clock at the bandstand on Boston Common, where addresses will be made by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Mayor of Boston and military leaders will be the central feature of the day.

#### PARTY VIEWPOINTS EXPRESSED BY BRITISH POLITICAL LEADERS

(Continued from Page 1)

with funds at a maximum among them, while the Socialists were growing in numbers and prestige. A great vehemence and deliberate attack upon the foundations of society was developing, he declared, but internal quarrels of the anti-Socialist parties diverted public attention from this danger and weakened the resistance that could be offered. His plea was for a united front and he declared emphatically that he did "not see any great issues of principle immediately current" which divided Mr. Asquith from Mr. Bonar Law.

Nothing could be more foreign to the spirit which Mr. Churchill suggested than was Mr. Asquith's speech. This was taken up almost entirely with party criticism of the Lloyd George Liberals, whom he charged with failure to co-operate with the independents.

Far from indorsing Mr. Churchill's

view that co-operation between the Liberals and Conservatives against Labor was possible, he said definitely: "I am equally opposed to Tory-Liberal combinations and to a declaration of war against Labor." "We Liberals," he added, "have, with not a few of those who fight in the Labor camp, common ideals and even common purposes which we believe to be by pedigree of Liberal origin."

This goes to emphasize the state of cleavage that exists. On one hand are the Conservatives represented by Marquess Curzon, who are optimistic of being able to continue to carry on the administration by themselves and who are disinclined to co-operate with anybody else. On another are the Asquithian Liberals nominally endeavoring to unite with the Lloyd George Liberals, of whom Mr. Churchill is one, but prevented from doing so by a basic difference of views on Socialism. Outside all is Labor, which keeps to itself and believes its time will come.

#### ECONOMICAL PORT FOR NEW ORLEANS

(Continued from Page 1)

only a limited territory along the banks. Now trucks can carry freight economically for a distance of 15 miles and feed the large service. Between New Orleans and St. Louis, this means an area of 120,000 square miles in the very heart of the valley, and a like area along the Ohio from Cairo to Pittsburgh.

#### Latin-America Attracts

Interest in Latin-America continues to draw more attention than the program of the convention proper. The lobbies are busily engaged with Latin-American talk. The reason is not far to seek. As N. O. Pedrick of the Mississippi Shipping Company, New Orleans, said, there are 36 steamship lines between the United States and Latin-America, serving 100 ports. Latin-American business is beginning to be picked up. And after the Shipping Board established direct lines to the east coast of South America, American exports increased from \$40,000,000 in 1914 to \$123,000,000 in 1921.

Mr. Pedrick's company, organized four years ago with three small vessels, is now operating nine large steamers and this expansion is typical. W. G. Marvin, attorney for the American Manufacturers' Export Association, cautioned exporters against pitfalls that beset the search for agents. "Make your contracts in straightforward English and avoid the archaic forms of law, nine-tenths of which is bunk," he said.

#### Canal Dedication

NEW ORLEANS, May 5 (By The Associated Press).—New Orleans' inner harbor project, the Industrial Canal begun in 1918 and constructed by the State of Louisiana at a cost of \$20,000,000, was to be formally dedicated Saturday as the concluding feature of the New Orleans Mississippi port conference.

The Industrial Canal, approximately five miles in length, joins Lake Pontchartrain with the Mississippi River. Its 31 feet of water permits ocean vessels to traverse it. It is proposed ultimately to dredge a ship channel from the lake entrance through the lake and to Lake Borgne and Mississippi Sound, permitting steamers to enter the port of New Orleans without having to make the 100-mile trip against the swift current of the Mississippi River.

#### SIX BOY SCOUTS WIN EAGLE RANK

Six boys from Greater Boston troops, Boy Scouts of America, became Eagle Scouts last night before upward of 2000 spectators at the East Armory. This honor is the highest which can be conferred by the organization for proficiency in scoutcraft, and is the climax reached by a scout who has won a long series of merit badges.

Maj.-Gen. Andre Brewster, commanding officer of the first corps area, awarded the Eagle badges to Abraham Bakovitz, 14 years, and Jacob Moskowitz, 15, both of troop 5 of the Bulfinch Place Unitarian Church; Ulrich Gary, 14; Frank Smith, 15, and Maynard Large, 13 of Troop 10 of the St. John the Evangelist Church; and William Feinberg, 15, Troop 12 of the Young Men's Hebrew Association. A field night, marked by demonstrations and contests given by the Boston troops, was the occasion of the presentation of badges.

#### MATHEMATICS TEACHERS MEET

At the twentieth spring meeting of the Association of Teachers of Mathematics in New England held today in Jacob Sleeper Hall, William Betz, vice-principal of the East High School, Rochester, N. Y., and an authority on the subject of junior high school

mathematics, gave a talk on intuitive geometry in the junior high school, its aims, content, and method. At the afternoon session Prof. George D. Olds, until recently dean of Amherst College, gave reminiscences of graduate work at Heidelberg and Berlin in the early '90s. Thomas A. Watson, who was associated with Alexander Graham Bell in the early days of the telephone, related some dramatic incidents connected with the early days of the telephone.

The association holds three regular meetings each year and three dinners between these meetings. It has recently organized a department for professional advancement and also a bureau of speakers on mathematical subjects for teachers' meetings, associations, mathematical clubs and other organizations. A. Harry Wheeler of Worcester is president and Harold B. Gaylord of Boston is secretary.

#### COURT DESIRES CLEAR CALENDAR

Judge O'Connell Hopes to Dispose of 300 Cases

An effort to expedite cases in the Superior Criminal Court to clear the calendar before the summer vacation, will commence next Tuesday when Judge Philip O'Connell will devote his whole time to getting rid of the 300 or so accumulated "disposal" cases.

The four sessions or divisions of the court which have continued for a number of years under four judges will be continued, but cases will now be sorted out, so that only three of the sessions will need juries. In addition Judge O'Connell will at the beginning of each day assign the list of work to the other three divisions. John P. Manning, clerk of the court, says he has put in long hours in an effort to get the huge list of criminal cases into shape for quick action, ever since the courts began holding extra sessions.

#### PROJECT TEACHING DISCUSSED BEFORE STATE ASSOCIATION

Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, head of the Department of Education of Teachers' College of Columbia University, and father of the project method of teaching in the United States, addressed the Massachusetts Association of Educational Methods meeting following a luncheon at the Hotel Lenox this afternoon. Dr. Kilpatrick was introduced by Frank W. Wright, director of the division of elementary and secondary education and normal schools of the Massachusetts Department of Education. Discussion opened by William A. Baldwin, principal of the Hyannis State Normal School, followed.

The Massachusetts association was organized at Hyannis in 1920 as the Hyannis Project Teachers Association but changed its name and broadened its scope on Dec. 9, 1922. Its purpose is to encourage such schoolroom activities as the immediate development of the child may demand, and to encourage the promotion of all school methods that will help fit the child to lead the right kind of a life in the right kind of a way. Miss D. G. O'Connor of Worcester is president of the association.

#### ONYXIONS ARE RE-EXPORTED

Egyptian onyxions, which have been coming to Boston in large quantities recently on steamers arriving from Alexandria, are now being re-exported to tropical countries, and the first of these unusual shipments left Boston yesterday on the United Fruit Company steamer San Benito, for Havana, Cristobal, and Port Limon. More than 10,000 bags were shipped today. The vessel also carried a large quantity of miscellaneous products.

#### BAY STATE TREES PLANTED IN CAPITAL

Lieut.-Gov. Fuller Dedicates 40 Elms to Memory of Lincoln and Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Massachusetts becomes a direct participant in the beauty of the Lincoln monument by its planting yesterday of 40 trees as a part of the setting of the shrine, because of him whose life it commemorates and because of its architectural beauty and happy location is an object of admiration and veneration to all who visit Washington.

Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, representing Gov. Channing H. Cox, threw several spadefuls of earth about one of the trees, announcing "On behalf of the State of Massachusetts and its people, I hereby plant this tree and dedicate it to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. May it ever grow straight and strong, symbolic of the man in honor of whom this Massachusetts avenue of trees is being laid out and to whom yonder beautiful structure has been erected."

He was followed by James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, who dedicated one of the trees in the name of the people of Boston. There were also present mayors of 38 other cities and towns and J. J. Rogers, Representative from Massachusetts, representing Lowell, who took part in the ceremonies attending the tree planting. Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, welcomed the Boston delegation to Washington and Frederick W. Dalinger, Representative from Massachusetts, president of the Massachusetts Society of Washington, spoke in part as follows:

"We come here to emphasize our respect and love for Lincoln. In doing so we honor our State, for to pay homage to this great American is to revitalize that in our Commonwealth which is best. These trees will grow, put forth their leaves, and stand majestic, the handwork of God for future generations to see. So grows daily, and year by year, the wonder of Lincoln's life. So may we as a Nation, and so may we of Massachusetts as a State, grow in understanding of Lincoln's ideals and come closer to fulfillment of them in honor of him, our Nation, and faith of good men everywhere."

Today the Massachusetts visitors are being received by President Harding, will witness a cavalry drill at Fort Myer by courtesy of Secretary Weeks, and will attend a banquet to be given at the New Willard this evening.

#### DEAN BRIGGS IS FETED BY HARVARD FRIENDS

LeBaron Russell Briggs, Dean of Harvard College and former president of Radcliffe College, was toasted last night at the Brunswick Hotel, Boston, at a dinner in his honor and showered with tributes by present and former members of his "English 5" course of composition at Harvard.

President A. Lawrence Lowell said Dean Briggs as part of his achieve-

ments had inaugurated the present method of English teaching in American colleges, and turned college deans from policemen into kindly friends, and had replaced bitterness between Harvard, Yale and Princeton students by a feeling of mutual confidence and admiration.

"Dean Briggs' life has been a multitudinous blessing both to Harvard and America," Prof. William Lyon Phelps wrote from Yale. Prof. John Livingston Lewis of Harvard presided; among the speakers were Prof. Rolo W. Brown of Carleton College, and Clayton Ernst, editor of The Open Road.

#### YOUNG PEOPLE TAKE DRY STAND

Organizations Unite in Demand for Law Enforcement

A resolution calling upon people in all parts of the United States to unite in an effort to secure better enforcement of prohibition was adopted unanimously last night by upward of 170 representatives of 20 young people's organizations, who met in Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple, at the invitation of the Boston Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union. After dinner speakers included officials of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, the Scientific Temperance Federation, the numerous international societies.

The resolution follows: "Resolved, That we, representing 20 different groups of young people of Greater Boston, declare our unflinching loyalty to the Constitution of the United States, including the Eighteenth Amendment, and our purpose to support it by personal abstinence, hearty obedience to law and by fearless and intelligent advocacy to the end that our Nation may be completely freed from the evils of alcoholic beverages; and be it further resolved, That to this end we call upon all youth of the land to join in this opportunity and obligation of American citizenship."

#### WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight; Sunday unsettled, probably fair; not much change in temperature; moderate northeast to north winds.  
New England: Mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday, probably becoming unsettled; little change in temperature; moderate north and northeast winds.

Weather Outlook  
The weather will be unsettled Saturday and Sunday over the Atlantic and east Gulf states; Tennessee, the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region and showers are probable over the greatest portion of this area; the temperature will be somewhat lower in the middle Atlantic states, the upper Ohio Valley and the lower lake region and it will not change materially elsewhere during the next two days.

#### Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)  
Albany ..... 52 Kansas City ..... 50  
Atlantic City ..... 54 Memphis ..... 56  
Boston ..... 54 Montreal ..... 48  
Buffalo ..... 48 Nantucket ..... 44  
Calcutta ..... 83 New Orleans ..... 52  
Chicago ..... 50 Pittsburgh ..... 52  
Cincinnati ..... 50 Portland, Me. .... 52  
Des Moines ..... 48 Portland, Ore. .... 50  
Eastport ..... 48 San Francisco ..... 58  
Galveston ..... 56 St. Louis ..... 50  
Hartford ..... 54 St. Paul ..... 48  
Jacksonville ..... 48 Washington ..... 50



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If you were a little girl, 'long about one-and-a-half or three or seven or ten, wouldn't you be thrilled to own a doll that you could carry under your arm, and then suddenly whisk her skirts wide open into a parasol, all pink or blue or flowery?

\$1.50 \$2.00 \$2.50 \$3.00 \$3.50

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A Special Lot of Colored Silk Sun-and-Rain Umbrellas, \$6.95

Wide satin border, amber colored handles, leather side straps or leather thongs, tips and stub ferrule to match handle. Navy, purple, brown, green silk.

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The three second floors are devoted to dresses; the street floor is given over to blouses, scarfs and sweaters; on the third floor we sell coats, sports suits and skirts.

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The brasses are original and almost entirely complete; the color has that rich quality seen only on mahogany that has stood in sunshine for several generations.

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## RUSH "AT ALL COSTS" IS SLOGAN IN OIL FIELDS—AND MULES PAY

Practices Held Unworthy of Arkansas—Little Rock Clergy Petition Governor for State Humane Officer

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 3 (Special)—Deplored the "gross inhumanity" practiced upon beasts of burden used in dragging heavy loads of machinery through to Arkansas oil fields, the Little Rock Ministerial Alliance, in a petition which specifically names the Smackover oil field, filed with Gov. Thomas C. McRae, has called upon him to include in his request for a special session of the General Assembly the subject of establishing the position of state humane officer, "with funds sufficient to carry on the work in protection of our dumb friends."

The voice of the Little Rock clergy is the latest to be added to the growing demand that the brutality declared to be inflicted on mules and oxen by many of the so-called "skinners," or drivers, in this region should straightway be brought to an end.

Governor McRae is contemplating issuing a call for a special session of the Legislature in the near future.

### "Gross Inhumanity"

The text of the petition filed with the Governor by the Ministerial Alliance follows:

"Whereas, it has come to the knowledge of the Ministerial Alliance of Little Rock that there is gross inhumanity toward dumb beasts practiced in the Smackover oil field, and whereas, there is no money to sustain a humane officer in the State of Arkansas, we earnestly request his excellency, Gov. Thomas C. McRae to include in his special session of the Legislature, should he issue such a call, the subject of creating a state humane officer with funds sufficient to carry on the work in protection of our dumb friends, the animals."

The effect of this resolution, it is declared, will be twofold. First, it will bring into greater public prominence the menace which has grown up in the oil field transportation system, by which drivers are told to deliver their loads "at all costs" to animals and men through the bogs and mudholes of neighboring roads; secondly, it will convince many local citizens who, even in the face of published evidence, have felt that the details of driver abuse were being exaggerated, or, at best, that nothing could be done to improve matters, that there is a powerful public sentiment close at hand which demands a change in the present system.

The expression of such a body of responsible and representative citizens will convince many in the State outside the oil areas of the existence of a situation unworthy of Arkansas, which should be ameliorated.

### "Proper Remedy" Sought

C. P. Newton, private secretary of Governor McRae, in replying to the Ministerial Alliance, declared that the Governor was trying to think out a proper remedy for this "unhappy situation."

Mr. Newton's letter follows: Governor McRae directs me to acknowledge receipt of your communication, transmitting the petition adopted by your ministerial alliance, relative to the alleged cruelty to dumb animals in the oil fields of the State. Governor McRae is trying to think out a proper remedy in this unhappy situation. He is glad to have the interest of the Ministerial Alliance.

Repeated glaring instances of cruelty to animals are related by inhabitants of near-by towns, and examples of brutal treatment meted out to animals straining to the utmost to carry out their drivers' wills are said to be easy to find. The condition of roads which prevents the passage of motor traffic to the oil fields places the whole burden of supplying these rapidly developed areas by wagon hauling.

### The "All-Costs" System

When heavy machinery is sent into the fields orders are generally issued that it shall be rushed through at "all costs," at which times the heavy "buck" whips are not only cracked about the ears of the teams but are brought down heavily and incessantly upon back and sides, till mules or oxen writhe themselves out of the mudholes in which they have stuck, or, it is reported, after frantic and futile struggles actually succumb under the lash and sink to the ground. In the latter case they simply may be cut out from the team and dragged to the side of the road and left there in the open with no further thought given them on the part of the drivers. So ingrained is the "at-all-costs"

system declared to be, that it is held responsible for several fatalities to drivers themselves who have taken chances with insecure temporary bridges over streams, and have put their teams at them, only to be carried down when the structure gave way into the water filled with oil. It is declared that the "skin" on the water makes swimming difficult or impossible, either for man or beast.

Despite the filing of numerous complaints and much recent agitation against the reported brutal treatment of animals, many officials are still doing little, if anything, to bring it to a stop, a personal interview with Walter Brown, assistant prosecuting attorney of Union County reveals.

A large portion of the oil field is situated in this county. Mr. Brown expressed himself to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor as being willing at all times to co-operate in any movement which would tend to bring about a more humane treatment of the animals, and declared:

"Pressure of other court business" has been extremely heavy and we have had very little time to devote to the treatment of animals. There are other conditions in the oil field that are also demanding the attention of this office and within a week or so I am going to Smackover, Griffin and the other places with a view to instituting prosecutions. However, you realize these things must take orderly procedure in the courts."

It is thought that the direct cognizance of the situation taken by the ministerial alliance, and the recognition of the existing "unhappy situation," taken by the Governor, will prove a spur to action for hesitant local officials who have hitherto delayed taking the steps well within their power under the feeling that oil-company interests are supreme in their counties.

## BISHOPS DISAVOW BLAKE UTTERANCE

Methodist Board Washes Hands of Moscow Laudations—Delegation Withdrawn

WICHITA, Kan., May 5 (By The Associated Press)—A resolution was adopted at the annual conference of the Methodist Board of Christian Missions, held here today, to disavow the laudations reported utterances of Bishop Edgar Blake of Paris at Moscow Wednesday in praise of Soviet Russia, by the board of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church in semi-annual session here today.

The meeting voted late yesterday to withdraw the church's delegation to Russia, declaring in a resolution that conditions had changed materially since an invitation had been accepted for a general convocation of ecclesiastics of the Russian orthodox church.

The resolution declared that "there appears to be a widespread misunderstanding of the meaning and purpose of the visit of our bishops, resident in Europe to the general convocation of former ecclesiastics of the Russian orthodox church."

"The conditions in Russia have changed materially since the invitation to send representatives to the convocation was addressed to the board of bishops. Therefore, Resolved, That the delegation sent in response to the above request is hereby recalled," the resolution reads.

It further continues: "Resolved further, that neither as individuals nor as a board of bishops, are we to be held responsible for any expression of personal opinion nor for any reports appearing in the public press, not authorized by this board."

Special from Monitor Bureau

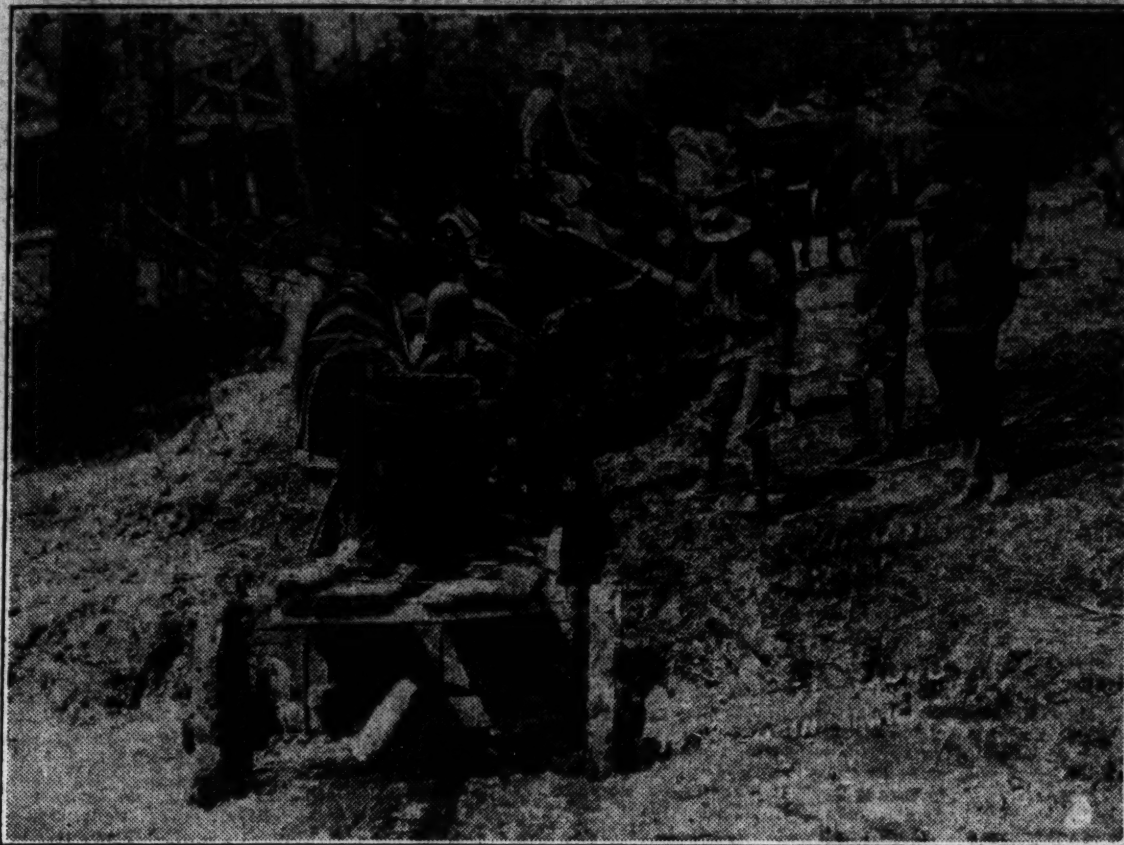
NEW YORK, May 5—"The attitude of Methodists in America is entirely

"Say it with Flowers"

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## Trying to Pull Out of a Mudhole in the Arkansas Oil Fields



different from that indicated by the reported remarks of Bishop Blake at the so-called convocation of the All-Russian Church at Moscow," said William H. van Benschoten, well-known New York lawyer and prominent in the councils of the Methodist church here, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here today. He said:

"On the very day in which Bishop Blake is reported as having extended the 'affectionate greetings' to the convocation, or whatever the body is called, the convocation approved of the Soviet Government in the most laudatory terms. It is hard to think that Bishop Blake, who is well known for his discretion, should have done or said anything intended to 'tie up' the church in any way, with either the Russian church as represented at the convocation, or the present Russian Government."

UKRAINIANS TO SING IN SOUTH AMERICA

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 5—The Ukrainian National Chorus of 53 singers left here on board the steamship Vasari today, for a tour of Brazil and the Argentine. The tour will be under the direction of Hector Quiroga of Buenos Aires. Mile. Oda Slobodskaja, soprano of the Petrograd Opera; Mme. Nina Koshetz, soprano of the Kiev Opera Company, and Prof. Alexander Koshetz, the conductor, accompanied the chorus.

VIOLENT RIOTING IN VIENNA

VIENNA, May 5 (By The Associated Press)—Violent rioting occurred here throughout the night. The trouble started when the police attempted to protect a meeting of reactionaries. Thirty-eight policemen and more than 40 civilians were hurt, many of them seriously.

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## SECURITY FEELING GROWS IN IRELAND

Optimism, Although Tempered by Financial Difficulties, Has Substantial Basis

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 5—The director of a leading Irish bank just returned here from Dublin, interviewed by a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, said the whole Irish atmosphere had perceptibly changed since his last visit about two months ago. There is now a feeling of greater security and cheerfulness. The irregulars, in obedience to Eamon de Valera's proclamation, have almost ceased their outrages. Many have gone to their homes and dumped their arms or placed them under the charge of the local police. Others are leaving the country, particularly for the United States.

The Free State Government meanwhile continues its police and military activities. Arrests go on and pedestrians are searched. In Kerry and West Cork, hitherto the worst part of the country, conditions have improved. Some of the branch railways have reopened, bridges have been repaired and postal and telegraphic communications restored. Business also has been restarted in towns like Tralee and Killarney, after a whole year's stagnation.

This picture has another side on which light has been thrown by other arrivals here. A prominent Irish Unionist recently returned to London, for example, told the correspondent of the Monitor that many additional Republicans may yet secure seats—perhaps even the majority—in the coming general elections.

The financial difficulties of the Free State Government, he added, are another factor that cannot be ignored. While considerations of this kind render it necessary, however, to regard with caution the optimism which now prevails in Free State circles they do not affect the fact that this optimism is there and that it is by no means devoid of a substantial basis.

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Big Sturdy 2- or 3-Year-Old Bushes (Nearly 3 ft. Tall)

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COLUMBIA—newest pink; OPHELIA—salmon pink; DOVILE WHITE—KILLARNEY—lacy white; PREMIER—rose pink; AMERICAN LEGION—beautiful deep red.

This grand collection of five big bushes, worth twice the price, for only \$1.95 postpaid. Offer subject to withdrawal without notice. PROTECT YOURSELF! ORDER TODAY—enough \$1.95 bushes will be delivered to your door when planting season opens.

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## MR. FORD WORLD'S RICHEST MAN FILING OF STATEMENT REVEALS

Wall Street Places Fortune Between \$600,000,000 and \$750,000,000—Record of 6,000,000 Cars in 20 Years

NEW YORK, May 5 (By The Associated Press)—The street was generally agreed today that Henry Ford is the richest man in the world, following publication of the Ford Motor Company's statement of its financial condition as of Feb. 15, 1923, showing assets of \$536,351,839. Actual cash on hand was \$159,405,887.

The figures were revealed in a statement filed with the Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, in Boston.

Twenty years ago the Ford Motor Company was established with a capital stock of \$100,000, and an average number of employees of 311. The first year 1700 cars were built. Last April 7 it was reported the company had built more than 6,000,000 cars since its organization.

Last February 23, the statement shows, the profit and loss surplus was \$359,777,598. Wall Street estimated net profits approximated \$119,000,000, equivalent to more than \$900 a share on the 172,465 shares of \$100 par value capital stock of the company. Henry Ford and his son Edsel own outright, Wall Street further estimated that the Ford fortune totals something between \$600,000,000 and \$750,000,000.

Mr. Ford is said to replace John D. Rockefeller as the world's wealth leader, the Rockefeller fortune being depleted to \$300,000,000 by various gifts, estimated, in round numbers, at \$1,000,000,000.

Andrew Carnegie's wealth once tallied an estimated \$300,000,000; the Marshall Field estate climbed to \$120,000,000, and the John Jacob Astor estate was \$70,000,000.

The Ford Motor Company's report shows merchandise on hand to carry along its business, valued at \$83,633,883, and accounts receivable of \$120,938,323. In addition, the company is carrying securities which are valued, according to the statement, at \$37,000,000.

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## Can You Guess?

THE clock hands were moving around toward bedtime. "I'll tell you a story," said Marjorie and Tim's father suddenly, "and it will be about something in this room. When I have finished you must guess what it is."

The twins clapped their hands in excitement and then settled down to listen.

"If I shut my eyes," Mr. Barlow began, "I can see a boat with many men in it. The men have nets on long poles and they plunge them into the water and bring up seaweed. But wait a minute! Apparently it is not the seaweed which they want to keep, for they are searching in it for something else and, when they have found what they seek, they throw the seaweed back into the water."

"What is the treasure which the seaweed holds? I am looking very hard to find out. Watch! One of the men has disentangled some yellow lumps, crusted with salt and water. Oh, yes, all the men are finding such lumps and laying them away carefully. It seems to me, as I keep my eyes closed, that I hear the voices of these fishermen. Perhaps, if I talk to them, they will hear and answer. I am going to try."

Mr. Barlow made a trumpet of his hands and "whispered a shout," as Tim expressed it.

"What are the yellow stones, my good men, which you seem to value so much?"

For a few seconds all was silent. Mr. Barlow put his hand-trumpet to his ear and waited, cocking his head so funny that the twins shouted with laughter and said he looked like Chester Blair's cockatoo.

"Hush, hush, or you will break the spell," commanded their father. Then they were so quiet that you could have heard a snail drop. Mr. Barlow

raised his free hand as much as to say: "Something is going to happen." The twins scarcely breathed. After a moment he spoke slowly. "One man is talking—oh, how far away his voice sounds! He says: 'They are not true stones; they are drops of resin with which the plants, now under the sea, once decorated themselves. Thus they made buttons for their coats, brooches for their collars, buckles for their shoes. One day a good old jeweler, named Time, noticed the designs and liked them so much that he turned them to stone. The salt waves were terribly afraid that these pretty things would be taken away and covered them up with ugly wrappings, so that men should not see their beauty and rob the sands and the seaweed. Nevertheless, men have found that they are lovely, fishermen and divers go down on the floor of the sea for them and give them to other men, who wrap them up in ugly wrappings with sand and oil and polish them till they gleam like the sunshine.'"

A pause. "The voice is trailing away," mourned Mr. Barlow. "I cannot hear anything more." He opened his eyes, looked at the twins and then about the room. "It is time for you to guess now," he said, "what thing in plain sight my story is about."

Tim rushed around looking everywhere; but Marjorie kept still, thinking. All at once, quite accidentally, her hand went up to her throat and touched some beads she was wearing. At the same time she saw herself in the mirror over the console. She jumped, the thought was so sudden. "Is it my amber beads?" she asked.

"Yes, it is your amber beads," answered her father.

"Oh, my darling necklace," Marjorie cried. "I never knew before that the plants made you."

## The World's Great Capitals

## The Week in Dublin

Dublin, May 5

THE operations in the Galtee mountains have shown what the National Army can do when properly led and after improved training. Lynch, Stack, Breen captured. One imagines De Valera will be the next, though he, it is believed by those generously inclined, has his "cause" too much at heart to endanger it by taking unnecessary risks. President Cosgrave has said: "The Government is prepared to exhaust the resources of the country, if necessary, to restore order." Fortunately this won't be necessary, but no one can honestly accuse the Government of lack of courage—not even the toughest Diehard.

"The rule of the gunman and petrol user is over" is heard on every side, and a brief comparison of conditions as they are now, and as they were only eight months ago, confirms this. Ernest Blythe, member of the executive council, addressing the Senate recently, pointed out that last June, bands of armed men were holding barracks and towns. The army hardly existed. There were no police and no courts. Instability, and the danger that the Free State might fall shook the country. Now, a trained army, the Civic Guard firmly established, the Constitution accepted, disarmed enemies, Parliament set up, and a Senate which had won the country's confidence and defeated the effort to break it, were some of the practical evidences of the improved state of affairs. It was interesting to see what a really good reception Mr. Blythe's defense and praise of the Government had in the Senate, especially as not only is a large proportion of the Senate Unionist, but many of them have suffered serious personal losses.

There is a tendency to believe that the main theme upon which conversation turns in Ireland is politics, and it is with a feeling akin to relief that one hears of the silent eloquence of books. There are clear indications that Irish rural districts are being brought into touch with a definite plan for systematic reading. It was in a chat with Lennox Robinson, of literary fame, and his secretary, that the writer learned of the scheme in process of being carried out, to meet the literary needs of the rural communities. As secretary of the Irish advisory committee of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, Mr. Robinson found that Mr. Carnegie's policy of indiscriminate gifts of library buildings did not meet rural Ireland's needs, because it supplied buildings and not books, and because it needed workers who were qualified. The fact, too, that such libraries had no connection with each other and in many cases were quite isolated, also that the rate supporting them was inadequate, rendered such a system practically ineffectual. To remedy all these defects the committee of the trust intended to supply books rather than buildings, use qualified librarians, and take the county as a unit. The idea is that in each county there should be a central repository of books in the care of a trained librarian, and that books should be dispatched from this center to individuals, societies, clubs; the trust is willing to establish and maintain such a repository for two years in a few counties at a cost of some £2000 in each case, hoping that at the end of two years the county will carry on the work. In the event of this not happening the trust could easily remove its books.

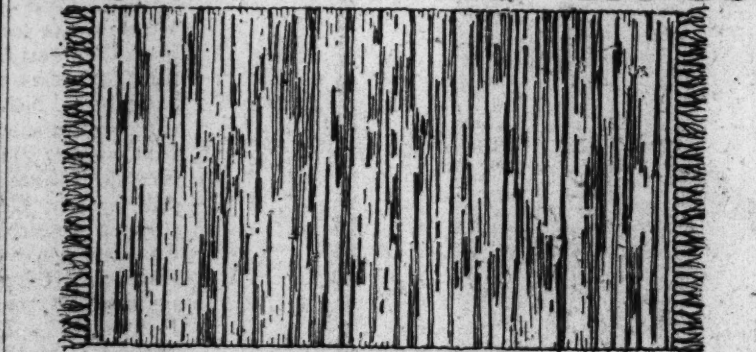
With a view to interesting the entire county in the scheme, Mr. Robinson recommends the formation of a

county committee representing all interests, the business of the committee being to choose the books. This scheme will bring books to every town that wants them and it has already been successfully adopted in Donegal, Antrim, and Wexford. To meet the needs of the students there is a central library in Dublin from which any book may be loaned, the only cost to the reader being the return postage. This library removes the limitations which the student in the country so often feels, and the committee hopes for much development along this line.

Talking of Irish rural libraries the question naturally arises—are Irish people reading books written in Irish, in view of the enthusiasm for all things Gaelic? The answer is given that there is little demand for books in Irish and that what reading is done is not critical reading. In the west, where Irish is spoken, the people cannot read their language, and consequently have no use for books in Gaelic. Later on, possibly, Irish reading may become more general as the Irish become the citizens of tomorrow. What kind of books are being read is the next question? Judging from the reports from those counties in which the scheme operates, fiction is the first love, though travel and biography are largely read. There is much to be hoped for from this scheme, for inquiry into education in this country reveals that there is much to be done to stifle the effect of red tape and conservatism, and this extension of reading will do much toward freeing education.

P. Hogan, Minister of Agriculture, announced that a land bill would be introduced into the Dail soon, no doubt hurried by the failure of the conference in which the Government, the landlords, and the tenants were represented. The proposals of the three parties are not known, but it would seem that the tenants came without any intention of conceding an inch. Many of them are said to owe arrears of rent which they would have paid and could have paid long ago had there been law and order in

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the country. Bank deposits in country districts have never been larger and one hears of large sums of money owed by farmers to shopkeepers. The proposed land bill is likely to bring a sword into the country, but it will have the beneficial effect of interesting the people in peaceful legislation, as a change from guerrilla warfare. Labor will have a lot to say. It is known that they do not favor the idea of the small peasant proprietor. He is uneducated, and is too conservative, and becomes a harsh master later on, they claim.

## AMERICA AND PANAMA PLAN AIR-RADIO STUDY

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, May 5.—The development and control of aerial navigation and radio communication in Panama will be the subject of negotiations between the United States and the Republic of Panama, it was announced here. Airplane regulation will be determined by conferences between the Panamanian and the American governments in the Canal Zone, while the question of radio development will be taken up by State Department officials with the Minister here.

It is stated that Panama believes it could, without endangering American protection of the Canal Zone, receive more freedom in the matter of aerial navigation than it has under the convention for the regulation of aerial navigation signed by the two countries. The same claim is made in regard to radio, all wireless communication in the Panama Republic now being under the control of the United States by the terms of a decree of 1914.

## SPIRITUAL HEALING RECOGNIZED IN ACT

TORONTO, May 5 (Special).—The amendment to the Medical Practice Act with the full Illinois clause of exemption included in its provisions has received its third reading in the Ontario Legislature and has now become law. The bill was passed as a non-contentious legislation, the amendment reading as follows: "Every person shall be deemed to practice medicine within the meaning of this act, who holds himself out as being able to diagnose, treat, operate or prescribe for an ailment, illness, disease, pain, injury, disability or physical condition, or who shall offer or undertake by any means or methods to diagnose, treat or operate or prescribe for any human disease, pain, injury or disability or physical condition."

Among the exemptions specified is that contained in what is known as the Illinois clause and which reads as follows: "This act shall not apply to persons treating human ailments by prayer or spiritual means as an exorcism or exercise of religious freedom."

## CANADA'S GRAIN CROP GROWS ENORMOUSLY

LONDON, Ont., April 27 (Special Correspondence).—In spite of the talk of mixed farming, grain growing will be the greatest industry of the production of 36,000,000 bushels of grain in 1920 with the production of 750,000,000 bushels in 1922 to prove this.

Mixed farming will become a sideline with many farmers, but the production of grain will be the city of industry, he believes, and Canada will continue to be the world's greatest wheat exporter.

## CHINESE INVADING EXCLUSIVE DISTRICTS

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 23 (Special Correspondence).—A strong influx of Chinese shopkeepers in residential districts hitherto exclusively served by white storekeepers has so alarmed the Vancouver Retail Merchants' Association that the Mayor and council have been requested to take action to stop the movement.

The city solicitor having reported that the city has no legal power to refuse licenses to Orientals, purely upon the ground of nationality, it has been decided to carry the fight against the Chinese merchants to the Provincial and Dominion governments.

SHIP CONTRACT AWARDED  
WASHINGTON, May 4.—A contract for reconditioning the steamship President Buchanan, has been awarded by the Shipping Board to the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company. The cost of the work will approximate \$2,000,000.

## CHINESE SHELTER RUSSIAN REFUGEES

## Repatriation Proposed for 25,000 Men, Women and Children Who Fled From Vladivostok

HARBIN, Manchuria, April 3 (Special Correspondence).—Daily the conviction is growing among the individuals and organizations that have concerned themselves over the Russian refugee problem in this part of the world, that the only solution is repatriation. Letters have been written by the representatives of charitable bodies, urging that these homeless wanderers be sent home. Investigators who have been into the field to see what is being done in the matter of feeding and caring for more than 25,000 Russian men, women and children who fled from Vladivostok when the protection of the Japanese was withdrawn, without exception, as far as can be ascertained have made that recommendation.

Moreover, it is manifestly impossible for them to be maintained indefinitely by voluntary contributions, and by the kindness of the Chinese officials. So far the Chinese have been exceedingly generous in feeding the refugees. They have given them a liberal food supply, plenty of fuel, and warm housing, equipping them far better than the majority of the Chinese are. There is no work in China to which the Russians are adapted, and there is no country to which they can go, other than their own, where they can find employment. Few of them are fitted for manual labor, except it be in factories where no great strength is required.

Soviet Amnesty Accepted  
Several hundred of these unfortunate have recently accepted the assurance of amnesty tendered them by the Soviet authorities, and have been taken to their former homes. Letters that have come back from these repatriates speak in glowing terms of the treatment such an extent that they have been met at the stations along the road over which they traveled by hundreds of the population.

## LEAGUE COMMITTEE EXAMINES QUESTION OF DOUBLE TAXATION

## Theory of Residence as Against Origin Favored for Taxation, Pending Final Settlement

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, April 16.—The committee of experts appointed by the League of Nations to consider the question of double taxation has completed its report, which is now in the hands of the financial committee of the League. The report was drawn up by three distinguished economists, Professor Seligman of the United States, Sir Josiah Stamp of Great Britain, and Professor Brin of Holland.

The report begins with a full analysis of the economic consequences of international double taxation which closely affects trade and the free flow of capital. It then discusses the fundamental bases which govern international taxation in general.

Four possible methods of solving the problem are laid down:

1. That income should be taxed in the country of origin, irrespective of the residence of the taxpayer, and that the country of residence should remit the amount of such tax to the country of origin.
  2. The converse proposition that the controlling consideration should be the residence of the taxpayer and that henceforth all countries should refrain from taxing non-residents.
  3. The division of the tax between the two countries according to a fixed scale.
  4. A classification of the different categories of wealth and taxing some of them according to origin and the others according to domicile.
- The committee reaches the conclusion that it is desirable to differentiate between taxes on property and taxes on income. In regard to the taxes on property the fourth method—classification and assignment of categories of wealth—should apply, possibly modified by a division of the tax in certain cases.
- This, the committee declares, would

and have been made to feel that they are the return of a prodigal, for whom the fatted calf has been prepared. Gifts of food, words and songs of welcome, hot baths, and the assurance that they will find occupations when they reach their separate destinations, are told of in their letters.

They are not to be herded in concentration camps, no punishment is to be meted out to them, and as far as they have seen, they are not to be ostracized for their adherence to the cause of monarchy during the years they have been absent from Russia. They have no choice in the matter of destination. They are taken to the city or village from whence they came, no matter in what part of Russia it is located. The fact that some of them have already reached their old habitations, and express wonderment that their houses have been given back to them, and in several instances the work they were doing before they were taken into the army, has created a favorable impression among those who remain in banishment.

Passport Office Crowded  
At the passport office of Soviet Russia maintained in this city the pressure for permission to return home is heavy. From the time the office opens in the morning until the afternoon closing hour there is a jam of people. A rigorous examination is conducted, but if there have been no objections, inquiry made on several occasions failed to find them. Those without money are carried over the Russian railroad lines free, but not infrequently remittances have been received from relatives in Russia to be used in paying for the trip homeward.

In the régime of retrenchment now being practiced by the Chinese Eastern Railroad, more than 1000 men have been discharged, and they, with their average families of five persons, have almost without exception returned home. With the coming of spring and the assurance of a supply of food the hordes will increase. The reports of an ability to travel through the country unmolested, and the pleasure being experienced from contact and reunions with the old folks at home, is creating nostalgia among the refugees, such an extent that before summer is gone, they will, it is believed, have ceased to be a problem for the charity inclined.

## LEAGUE COMMITTEE EXAMINES QUESTION OF DOUBLE TAXATION

## Theory of Residence as Against Origin Favored for Taxation, Pending Final Settlement

necessitate agreements between individual countries (a general convention not being considered practicable) and arrangements would be facilitated by the creation of a central clearing house for the mutual interchange of all relevant information.

The committee believes that ultimately, countries become more and more highly industrialized, residence will come to be accepted as the governing factor for the taxation of income. It recognizes, however, that to accept it as such today would call for considerable sacrifice on the part of certain governments and it does not therefore regard the proposal as practicable at present.

On the other hand it makes it clear that there is a great and growing need to solve the problem, and it suggests that, pending a final settlement, countries on similar planes of economic development would do well to adopt the theory of residence as against origin and that in cases where the countries are in different stages of development the best plan would be rough-and-ready classification and assignment of the various categories of wealth to one country or the other for taxation purposes and a modification of this system in specific instances by a division of the tax.

EUGENICS BILL ON CALENDAR  
MADISON, Wis., May 5 (Special).—After declining to pass the Spoor bill for the repeal of the Wisconsin anti-nuptial examination law, the state Senate has reconsidered its action and voted to place the bill on the calendar for a final vote next week. Two amendments have been offered by opponents of the eugenics law, both substituting sworn statements of physical condition for the present compulsory examination.

## QUEENSLAND'S PREMIER DISLIKES STANDARD RAILWAY GAUGE PLAN

## South Australia Prefers Direct Route for North-South Line, but Eastern Route, It Is Said, Offers More Growth

BRISBANE, Queensland, March 27 (Special Correspondence).—Speaking of the proposed uniform railway gauge scheme, involving conversion of existing Queensland lines to the 4ft. 8½ in. standard which involved bridge construction across the Brisbane River, Edward Theodore, Premier of Queensland, observed that the first section of the scheme, linking capitals, would take six or seven years to complete from the time the work began. This clearly indicates that he is not optimistic regarding the progress of the vast standard gauge scheme.

Mr. Theodore's remarks have been the more noticed, as he is regarded as the next Labor Prime Minister of Australia, and his attainment of this position may be nearer than many imagine. He cannot be regarded as an enthusiast for the uniform gauge scheme during the present economic position of the country. Queensland, like all the Australian states, finds her railways an expensive necessity.

A Bold Suggestion  
Last year, Queensland, the great northern State of Australia, lost no less than £1,000,000 on her railways. The State is rich, and has possibly the brightest future of any part of the work began. This clearly indicates that he is not optimistic regarding the progress of the vast standard gauge scheme.

There are "line developments" lines with a mileage of 904. These lines cost about £4,500,000, and the interest alone absorbs over £200,000 a year. Last year, to earn £288,000, Queensland spent £270,000, and it is found that there was a loss of well over £193,000 after debiting interest and working costs.

There are of course other causes of the serious financial position of these railways, the chief being the isolated, or branch lines. These discouraging lines, some 75 in number, covering 3262 miles, have absorbed over £19,000,000. These non-paying railway ventures comprise nearly 60 per cent of the total railway mileage of Queensland. "A Railways Commission, by way of apology for the unsound financial position, declares that: 'No railways in Australia, or in fact, any railway, so far as I am aware, showed a profit after paying working expenses and interest last year.'"

Generally speaking, Australians take little interest in their railways, but they express mild surprise on learning that an annual loss has been reduced.

North-South Line Discussed  
Federal authorities have been discussing the proposed north-south transcontinental line. It is usually introduced at election time—then shelved. There is an agitation, however, against the original and direct route, much to the indignation of South Australia, and Queensland frankly is doing all in its power to gain the line through her territory by deviation to Camooweal.

The Queensland or eastern route, as it is termed, is regarded in this state as the only possible one from a development point of view. Moreover, they recall the fact, and most emphatically, that when Sir Joseph Cook was Prime Minister, he said that this route would be the means of linking up Port Darwin, the capital of the northern territory, with the capital cities of

Australia, which would be a "great advance for the purpose of defense, intercommunication and national development."

Queensland would welcome a federal line to its border, and would even help in continuing the line through its territory. The State has vision, not only of a great improvement in its railway system, but sees real development ahead, under a federal scheme. It foresees healthier railway revenue, and a stronger financial position. In other words, Queensland sees salvation from federal intervention in constructing the second transcontinental railway partly through her country, and it must be agreed that this great enterprise would not only benefit Queensland, but would generally benefit the entire continent of Australia.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC TO KEEP BLUE-JACKETS

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, May 5.—Conditions in the Dominican Republic do not warrant the withdrawal of American troops, which will be needed to preserve order in that country for at least another year, it is stated in official reports, received here from the Dominican capital. Several elections must be held before the final Government is installed as a signal for the withdrawal of American troops, it is said, and the presence of American forces of occupation is held necessary to maintain stability.

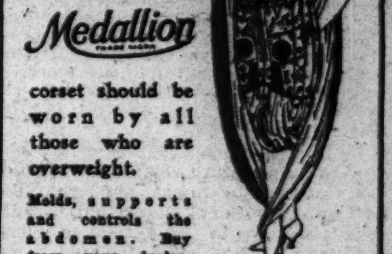
Radical differences of opinion among the various Dominican leaders over certain features of the electoral law as proposed have been responsible to a considerable degree for the delay which has occurred in the preparation for the holding of the initial elections.

Again there has been delay in the reorganization of affairs in the Dominican Republic because of the efforts to provide more autonomy in the government of the provinces.

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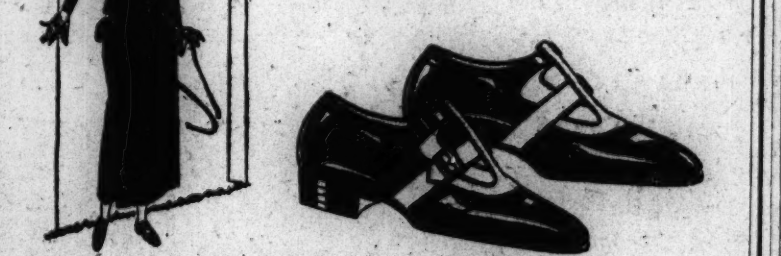
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AUSTRIA STOPS  
PRINTING MONEY

Monthly Budget Is More Favorable Than Was Expected—  
Monthly Deficit Smaller

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
LONDON, April 22.—The Austrian Government, in agreement with the commissioner-general of the League of Nations, has drawn up the monthly budget, and for the second time the figures are more favorable than those which had been foreseen.

The League's provisional delegation and the Government agreed the average monthly expenditure during the first six months of the present year would be 719,000,000,000 of paper kronen. In January, expenditure amounted to 735,000,000,000 kronen, in February to 751,000,000,000 kronen (including heavy expenses rightly belonging to the budget of the previous year), and in March to 718,000,000,000 kronen. The present budget lays down that this expenditure shall not exceed 690,000,000,000 kronen. It has to be remembered that the first two months of the year mark a period of transition, during which it was impossible for the reforms of the six months to take effect. The commissioner-general had, therefore, agreed to the January and February budgets, on condition that the excess over the monthly figure of 719,000,000,000 kronen should be made good in the following months of the period.

## Smaller Monthly Deficit

The provisional delegation had reckoned the average monthly deficit for this same period at 339,000,000,000 paper kronen. The deficit, which was 404,000,000,000 kronen in January, fell to 372,000,000,000 kronen in February and to 308,000,000,000 kronen in March. The Government is therefore successfully recouping itself for the excess expenditure in January and February.

In his second monthly report to the League Council covering the period from Jan. 15 to Feb. 15, Dr. Zimmerman expresses his satisfaction with this financial progress. He emphasizes the necessity for courage and increasing energy in the Government when tackling the larger problems of organization, such as the reduction of ministries and the wholesale economies that must still be realized if the budget is to be balanced within two years. In this connection he criticizes the proceedings of the extraordinary Cabinet council, and expresses the hope that factions opposition will be avoided in the future.

The report points out among other things that the currency in circulation amounted to 4,073,000,000,000 of paper kronen; that the printing presses have stopped absolutely, and that the exchange has remained stable at 14,438 paper kronen to one gold kronen.

## Deficit to Be Reduced

As regards the economic situation, it is pointed out that in 1921 there was an adverse trade balance amounting to 795,000,000 gold kronen, whereas in 1922 this had fallen to 544,000,000 kronen. Invisibles exports, such as transit and banking, must contribute largely to reduce this deficit, and the commissioner-general remarks that "Nothing should be neglected which can contribute to restoring Vienna to her former position as a great business center."

On the other hand, the stabilization of the krona has removed the artificial advantages enjoyed by Austrian exports during the last few years, and unemployment has become a serious problem. The report dwells on the necessity for increasing Austrian economic activities until the country produces as much as it consumes. Water power should be developed, and attention should be paid to the agricultural problem.

In conclusion Dr. Zimmerman lays great stress on the importance of the whole-hearted co-operation of all parties and classes of the population in the work of reconstruction.

## DEFICIT BUDGETS

## SPELL INDIA'S RUIN

CALCUTTA, March 25 (Special Correspondence).—The annual meeting of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce was held at Delhi recently and was marked by the attendance of a number of distinguished visitors including Charles A. Innes, the Commerce Member, Sir Alexander Murray, and Sir Campbell Rhodes of Calcutta, the latter president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India.

Mr. Grey, the retiring president, indulged in an optimistic survey of events. Trade, he said, was reviving. Most piece goods had been sold and were going into consumption, making room for new business, but the speaker commented scathingly on the delays in the law courts, which he hoped that the Viceroy, as a practical lawyer, would take up. He hoped also that the five per cent export duty on hides and skins would be repealed, and that the suggested local taxation on the motor industry would not be passed.

Mr. Grey welcomed the Incheape committee's report, and said that nothing but ruin awaited India if the era of unbalanced budgets was persisted in. His comment on the salt tax was that he could hardly see why there should be such an outcry against raising a tax up to the level it previously stood at, when the poor were by no means so well off as they are today.

A resolution was unanimously adopted urging the Government to grant the Chamber of Commerce two seats in the Punjab Provincial Council, and one in the Legislative Assembly. At present the Chamber only shared a seat with the Trades Association, whose interests were not always identical.

## GENERAL WEYGAND SAILS

TOULON, France, May 5 (By The Associated Press).—General Maxime Weygand sailed yesterday on the French battleship *Levin* to take up his duties as French High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief in Syria. His appointment was considered significant in some quarters in connection with French objections to the reported concentration of Turkish troops along the border of Syria.

To the members of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and their families visiting New York—A Cordial Welcome!

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for Women and Misses

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offer an attractive assortment in the most desirable materials for warm weather

Particularly lovely are the frocks of organdy, in white and delicate colorings, lace-trimmed; and those of lace and embroidered net, adorned with lace; priced variously from

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Imported Cotton Frocks, made by hand, are also moderately priced

(Departments on Third Floor)

## Special for Monday Misses' Frocks

priced, far below actual value, at

\$29.50

The assortment consists of Street, Afternoon and Sports Frocks, designed in the most charming models and made of plain and all-over embroidered crepes, figured and printed chiffons and exquisite beaded fabrics, in the shades and artistic color-combinations now in demand

(Department on Second Floor)

## The Department for Woolen Dress Fabrics

has just received, and is now displaying, additional selections of

Richly-embroidered dress fabrics, including silk-and-wool crepes and voiles for blouses, as well as

"Arabindia" Hand-woven Cloths

(in new color-combinations) introduced this season for the modish jaquettes and long coats

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## New Blouses

for Women and Misses

comprise jaquette, overblouse and regulation models, fashioned of soft silks, plain or printed; and of dainty cotton fabrics (some entirely hand-made). The selection includes a number of effectively embroidered models, and the prices range variously as follows:

Silk Blouses . . . \$6.90 to 95.00

Cotton Blouses . . . 2.95 to 35.00

## Bathing Costumes

feature a colorful collection of new models, for coming days at the seashore

Taffetas, satins, failles, brocaded silks, cretonnes, challis and sports satins fashion these costumes with interesting diversity. Bathing capes of rubberized silk, terry cloth and cretonne are also shown; priced variously as follows:

Bathing Costumes . . . \$8.50 to 95.00

Bathing Capes . . . 5.25 to 29.50

(Department on Third Floor)

## Special for Monday Women's Costume Suits

priced, far below actual values, at

\$49.50 &amp; 62.00

The assortment consists of selected models (two-and three-piece) fashioned of wool fabrics, embroidered crepes, spiral crepe and novelty silks; a number of the silk tailors smartly finished with collar of Summer fur

In black, the new shades, and the popular navy blue

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## Special for Monday Imported Gingham

of excellent qualities, in a large number of the popular designs and color effects for Summer needs

at these value-giving prices

31-inch Gingham . . . per yard 48c.

36-inch Gingham Tissues . . . per yard 37c.

(Department on First Floor)



## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Philadelphia Exhibition by  
Print Makers of Czechoslovakia

Philadelphia, April 28. Special Correspondence. (Judging by the display of their art now at the Pennsylvania Museum, which is said to be the first to arrive in America since the war) seem to possess a great appreciation for the poetry and drama of life.

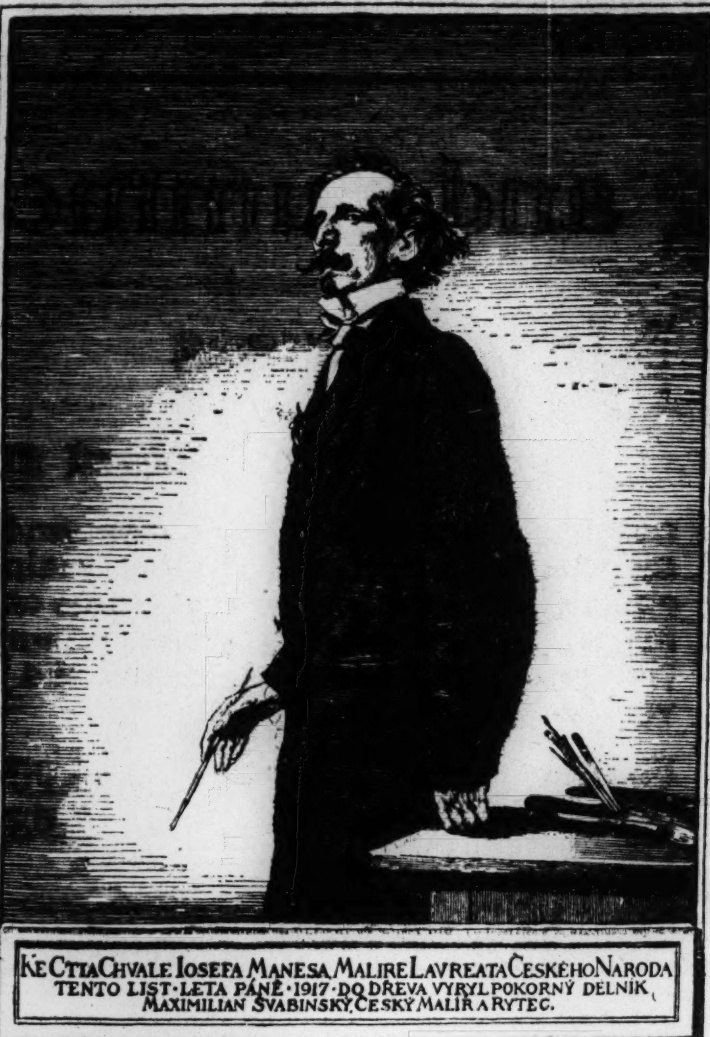
Their impressions are definite and rugged, with an untamed zest seldom found in an Anglo-Saxon reaction toward life. Americans are inclined to adapt the arts of etching and lithography primarily to landscape or portraiture. An occasional etching comes as a surprise, and is apt to seem forced and artificial rather than spontaneous.

The Czechoslovakian artist, on the other hand, does not find the medium of the print a stilted form of art expression. He bends it to his will. Portraits, such as those by V. Svabinsky, are fired with the life they portray, with the earnestness, the power, the dramatic force of human personality. Svabinsky possesses a versatile imagination. It has become almost a truism in America that an artist is branded for life with some definite subject type. He wins recognition in landscape, marine, or portraiture, and never thereafter deviates from the rut of his success. His public might resent a change. Svabinsky has not limited himself to any one type of self-expression. He creates portraits, allegorical groups of figures, and religious themes symbolic of a nation besieged by the tortures of war and seeking in the darkness the glint of a single star. They are self-expressions of a nation which has passed through an emotional crisis, fraught with danger, peopled with great personalities, and vibrant with creative energy. Yet it is in no sense a chaotic art. It is purposeful, and fundamentally sound, with abundant promise for the future.

Such are one's impressions of this Czechoslovakian collection. One feels the love of the artist for his homeland in P. T. Simon's interpretations of the highways and byways of Prague, cities and villages, or the joy of sleigh bells. Especially striking is the wintry view of Prague by F. Kobilka, one of the largest prints in the exhibition. There is a bitter keenness in the depiction of the white blanket of snow and the sharp black angles of buildings.

Color etchings by J. Stretti-Zampolli soften the contours, but reveal no less the nationality of the peasant folk at market on St. Nicholas Eve, or a more exuberant "Hirshany in Spring, Prague," where white massed blossoms shine in decorative splendor

against the background of buildings. The somberness of cities, their austerity, one senses in the sunless quality of the vistas by J. C. Vondrou. There are only faint echoes of a literal war, yet the stamp of its unrest is clearly reflected in allegorical and symbolic interpretations. A. J. Alex alone endeavors to portray a more literal impression, the onrush of horses and riders the wild fury of the battle when



M. Svabinsky's Woodcut Portrait of Joseph Manca

individual, be it man or beast, is blended in the pursuit of an objective. Thus, even the more graphic of the war scenes are somehow idealized by the artist's imagination. In lighter vein are the delicate animal sketches by S. Lolek, and "The Bluebird" by V. Preisig, a decorative print of a girl, a tree, a bluebird, and great yellow-centered flowers. Yet, in general, one is impressed with the serious trend of Czechoslovakian art. It is dramatic, poetic, symbolic, but never frivolous or trivial. It springs, one feels, from the deep emotions of national and spiritual crises, from an epoch when laughter would seem a hollow betrayal of the nation's need.

color recalls all that we best like in "Schéhérazade." Décor and costumes are those of the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, which have come back to Paris after visiting London and America. They are beautiful. All the merit of the picturesque and cleverly lighted mise en scène goes to M. Sanine, the Russian stage manager specially engaged for this occasion. The choral execution was of such precision and finish that M. Chadeigne, responsible for it, deserves the highest compliments. M. Koussevitzky conducted with authority and an acute understanding of the author's thought.

The interpretation is good. Mlle. Charny (Marthe) understands attitudes and possesses a beautiful voice. The baritone Hubert has magnificently interpreted the brutal, fanatic personality of Ivan. The tenor Goffin was excellent as the Prince André.

## New York Art Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 2.—A theatrical potpourri comes as a decided novelty even in a season where art has been considered from most every angle. The Artists' Galleries present the members of the theatrical profession, who are in some capacity practitioners of art, in an exhibition which includes paintings, drawings, water colors, pastels, and sculpture. John Campbell's design for the Belasco production of "Dark Rosebud," Walter Hale's pencil drawings of picturesque spots in Europe, Clifford Pemberton's stage designs, Adele Klier's fantasy portraits, sketches by Richard Mansfield, and portraits of stage celebrities by Joseph Meisner are the outstanding items. Mr. Meisner's gallery includes Arthur Hopkins, Brock Pemberton, Eugene O'Neill, Claire Eames, Owen Davis, Eva Le Gallienne, and Booth Tarkington. The exhibition is under the auspices of the Actors' Equity Association. At the same galleries are exhibitions of paintings by Della Shull—portraits and figure studies executed in flowing style with generous brushstrokes—and landscapes by Helen Therese Damrosch of British Guiana and Switzerland.

## Paintings of Venice

The Knoedler Galleries have brought together an interesting group of paintings of Venice, ranging from the eighteenth century Guardi and Canaletto to more or less contemporary Whistlers and Sargent. These are the contrasting viewpoints of the centuries juxtaposed, and in the meeting of such extremes as the tightly rendered architectural scenes of Bellotto and the vaporous, atmospheric canvases of Claude Monet another opportunity is presented for speculation on the whys and wherefores of art. The "old masters," as they are called, have caught the magic charm of the island city with its delicately accented palace and gondola, its quaintly peopled piazza and waterway; the invention that is the hall mark of all true Venetian art is manifest in his light touch and spontaneous harmonies. An interior by Longhi completes the eighteenth century group, that last flare of Venetian genius. Boudin and Ziem show a conventional Venice, a tourist's Venice touched with the sentimentality of their time; the later Monet—it was in 1907 that he made his first Venetian set—brings the French group to life although these highly colored impressions are undoubtedly the least successful of his long career.

## Whistler and Sargent

A deep blue "Nocturne" by Whistler shows a long shadow of deepening shadow in most felicitous mood stillness and poetic mystery hang over the lagoons with here and there a positive note of gondola and oarsman. His etchings are here too, bringing that sensitively secured record of eloquent detail or charmingly impressionistic with his "San Biagio," "Riva" or "Piazzetta." Most modern of all, and without question the most brilliant interpreter in our day and generation of the zest and sparkle of Adriatic's "Queen" is John S. Sargent, whose water colors are as radiant with exuberant color and vitality as the Grand Canal in time of carnival.

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IN HIS GREATEST SUCCESS  
"FOR ALL OF US"  
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**EUGENE O'BRIEN** "Steve"  
A charming Love Story, with  
MRS. THOMAS WHIFFEN  
"Have seen 'Steve' twice with much enjoyment. The audience is laughing or crying throughout the play. A human touch in every line."—CORA LOUISE BARNUM.  
GEO. M. COHAN'S GRAND Matinee Sat. & Sat.  
A New American Comedy  
**"TWO FELLOWS AND A GIRL"**  
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**WOODS THEATRE—Twice Daily**  
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Paramount's screen epic of America. All seats reserved and on sale four weeks in advance.

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his "San Giovanni Evangelista," a study in oil of a renaissance courtyard, reflects the architectural accuracy of Guardi, but it is seen from a more synthetic viewpoint. This exhibition coincides with the preliminary exodus of Americans to Venice, where they congregate each year in ever-growing numbers. It is understood that a Fifth Avenue dealer is to open a gallery there this summer, which is proof enough that the tide has turned and that fair exchange is no robbery.

A Painter of Birds  
What Remington did for the bucking broncho and the wild life of the plains, Courtenay Brandreth does for the feathered folk of forest and marsh. As one of the experts connected with the New York Museum of Natural History, it is natural perhaps that his paintings, now on exhibition at the Kennedy Galleries, should reveal the keen ornithologist to the exclusion of the interpretive artist. Emphasis on important and revealing fact keeps his work on the plane of illustration. Herons, hawks, ducks and loons, hickies, grouse, woodpeckers and birds of all kinds and many more are shown on the wing or at rest in their natural haunts.

With the increased use of stucco for the surfacing of modern buildings, has come the desire for applied decoration and color. At the Trask Studios is done in cement fresco, by Olaf Olesen. This medium is used much in the manner of the old fresco work of the Italian masters, but has the advantage of durability for exterior decoration. Mr. Olesen has demonstrated the various possibilities of this new process with most satisfactory results, showing frescoes in broadest treatment and in detailed handling.

R. F.

## The Motion Pictures

Rupert Hughes has exemplified in his new Goldwyn picture, "Souls for Sale," the practicability of making a photoplay that does not bore the audience by insisting on showing every minute step in the development of the plot. Thanks to his experience as a novel writer, Mr. Hughes knows that plot means the bones of the turkey, not the whole bird. The result is that the audience is entertained by his treatment of the story as well as the story itself.

The lurid title of the film finds an obscure justification in the illustrations of the arduous demands made upon the screen players of Hollywood in their work of providing the public with diversion. For the most part Mr. Hughes keeps to a dignified, intelligent course of argument, and his occasional resort to naïve satire is, perhaps justifiably, on a level with the outgivings of sweeping fault-finders.

The story concerns a girl who runs away from her rascally husband of an hour, obtains a small position with a motion picture company, and concludes (when the husband is disposed of) by marrying the leading man in the company. Lew Cody appears once more satisfactorily as a "heavy" and Richard Dix and Eleanor Boardman play the other leading parts well. There is so little staginess in the whole picture that Mr. Hughes is to be credited with doing good work as director of his own story.

Other characters are played by Forrest Robinson, Frank Mayo, Barbara La Marr, Mae Busch, and Dale Fuller. In addition a dozen groups of noted film players are shown at work or gathered for lunch. There is a burning circus tent for thrills, and the play of light and shade on the desert for beauty.

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**HOME BEAUTIFUL EXPOSITION**  
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ORCHESTRA OF 50  
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Sun., May 13—RUSSIAN Tchaikovsky Program  
Seats now—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1 (No tax)

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A. A. Milne's New Comedy  
**THE LUCKY ONE**  
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First Time in Boston  
Tel. Back Bay 0701, Seats Down Town  
Filene's, Jordan's and Shepard's

**SELWYN**  
Eves. 8:15  
Wed. and Sat. 2:15  
Eves. 8:00-2:00, Wed. and Sat. 2:00-2:30  
**NO!**  
Channing Pollock's Tremendous Play  
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Week of May 7  
**Mazie King**  
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## Chicago Art Exhibitions

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, April 28. The Palette and Chisel Club, holding its annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture at its own clubhouse, 1012 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, is a good example of a small, ideal association believing in art study, art for decoration, illustration, and applied to industry at the same time that its more advanced members win honors as portrait painters and landscapists at the big annual shows in New York, Philadelphia, and the Carnegie as well as Chicago. Some are National Academicians.

It has an interesting fluent membership which has developed a loyalty lasting years and calling the "boys" home whenever they come this way. Of the present membership about half a hundred passed the jury at the Institute this winter, and out-of-town members, among them Walter Ufer, carried off prizes in the east. The Palette and Chisel men believe in work, and Kinney is one of the founders, and having reached an acknowledged standing, his advice to the ambitious younger men is regarded. The annual show until May 31 exhibits 41 canvases, chiefly landscapes in a sane, bold style based upon studied technique.

## Good Work the Test

There is no sympathy for "isms" or alipho work at the Palette and Chisel Club. Its member, Rudolph Ingler, was president of the Chicago Society of Artists for two years and is a founder of the Society of Painters and Sculptors, and won the Chicago Society of Artists' Medal and sold a painting to the Municipal Art Gallery this year. Oskar Gross' painting "Solome" won the 1922 Municipal Art League Prize at the Palette and Chisel Club, and this season he exhibited at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, as well as in Chicago. James Topping's "Wind Among the Trees" was the winner of the Municipal Art League's \$100 prize this month, and so the Palette and Chisel Club goes on making history.

Martin Hennings of this group is showing paintings at Maxfield Field & Co. of landscape with some figures from Taos, N. M., in a very different vein from Mr. Ufer's picturesque work recently at Carson Pirie Scott & Co. Mr. Hennings' groves of aspens and thickets of desert vegetation have a beauty and originality quite different from Henderson, from Santa Fe, now at the Carson Pirie Scott galleries, gives another fascinating point of view of desert life, emphasizing religious customs in Indian dances and a human side unexpressed by the various masters of the Taos school and other painters of the southwest.

Joseph Stella  
Viewing the paintings of Frank Morse-Rummel and of Joseph Stella, and the sculpture of John Storrs at the Arts Club, one is conscious of a profound respect for men who have points of view are willing to labor

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**DINNER . . . 85**  
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**HUDSON**  
W. 44 St. Eves. at 8:30  
Mts. Wed. and Sat. 2:30  
International Comedy Session  
**"So This Is London!"**  
The Play of a Thousand Laughs  
JOHN GOLDEN Presents  
**7th HEAVEN**  
BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St.  
Eves. 8:00. Mats. Wed., Fri., Sat. 2:30  
"VIBRANT WITH YOUTHFUL ECSTASY."  
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The Selwyns in Association with Adolph Klauer, Present  
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**BRADY in ZANDER**  
"Thoroughly enjoyable entertainment—the play which has been long in the air."—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.  
**FRAZEE "Bamum Was Right"**  
West 42d St. Eves. 8:20  
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Good Seats at Box Office—Buy in Advance  
HENRY W. SAVAGE Offers  
A NEW COMEDY—WITH MUSIC  
WITH PEGGY WOOD  
**THE SINGING VINE**

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In New American Song and Dance Show  
Price \$1 to 45c. Eves. No Higher  
**"Little Nellie Kelly"**  
AMBASSADOR 19th W. of B'way. Eves. 8:25  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15  
TESSA KOSTA CAROLINE  
The Season's Musical Gem  
REPUBLIC W. 43d St. Eves. at 8:30  
Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
"Laughing" "Abie's Irish Rose"  
39TH ST. Theat. E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30  
Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
**MARY THE 3rd**  
Rachel Crothers' Modern Comedy  
Belmont Theat. 48th St. Eves. 8:25  
Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
H. B. Warner in "You and I"  
With Lucile Watson and a Perfect Personnel

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faithfully to illustrate them. All three men are out of the ordinary. They are imaginative and industrious craftsmen. Of course this is a cold, practical way of looking at them. But it is appreciative and strives to be intelligent and not superficial. Mr. Morse-Rummel is as definite in his interpretation of the Arctic regions as Mr. Stella is in his analysis of New York, although we are more familiar with the picture language of the former and have yet to learn the cryptic message of the latter. One suspects hocus-focus from the jesters in painting, but here is serious work carefully and neatly done without emotion or the fire of passion.

Of the three, Frank Morse-Rummel is closer to the conventional picture maker of the poster style. He is refined in technique, paying little attention to detail. His subjects of the far north of ice and snow and frozen fields, of enduring women and hardy fishermen, are gay with bright garments to compensate for the ascetic backgrounds, against which they are ever at war. "The Madonna of the North" is a classic. Keeping to the formula of portraiture which the artist seems to have adopted as a keynote to the unemotional character of his peasant folk, "The Madonna of the North," holding her infant warmly against her breast as the mothers of all ages and all lands have ever done, expresses a detachment from common things, with the dignity of the universal mother supreme in her beauty. "The Spirit of the Lapp North," and paintings of groups of men with stark countenances grimly facing the implacability of the polar seasons, and landscapes of deserted hills, capped with glaciers, while their slopes run downward to the icy waters, are as noble as if composed to epic verse and symphonic music. Spitzbergen had its fascinations and inquiry led to other fjords, to weird regions of Lapland, in portraits of individuals whose peasant souls meet life sacrificially, all conceived in the same lofty plane.

John Storrs, a man of wealth and many friends, has been permitted to work out his own ideas in sculpture, a mathematical scheme related to the naive cubist. Given a block of marble, bronze, or terra cotta, overlaid with gold or silver, Mr. Storrs models primitively in relief or draws lines to suggest a thought which does not realize itself clearly. His "Winged Horse" has monumental quality and his portrait of "Mrs. H." is classic in its simplicity, but its study of man's "Man With Crutch," "Man Leaning," and "Sitting," "Women With Children" and "Boutique" might be something else. Possibly he is laughing at the public.

L. H. McC.

## AMUSEMENTS

**NEW YORK**  
**FULTON** Theat. W. 42d St. Eves. 8:15  
Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:15  
SAM H. HARRIS Presents  
**MARGARET LAWRENCE**  
In the New York  
**"SECRETS"**  
"Genuine acting ability of highest order."  
—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.  
SAM H. HARRIS 123d St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:15  
Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:15  
**ICEBOND**  
NEW PLAY  
Staged by Sam Forster.  
"Should enjoy" "Ice-Bond" at the Harris."  
—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

**DAVID BELASCO SAW**  
**The FOOL**  
AND WIRE CHANNING POLLOCK.  
"The play is a masterpiece of wit and mastery. We are all very proud of you. Don't forget you are to write me a play."  
—TIMES SQ. THEATRE  
dealing with the two most important subjects in the world: "Wealth" and "Love."  
Mts. Tues., Thurs., Sat. 2:30  
Eves. 8:30  
Science Monitor.

**"The Covered Wagon"**  
A Paramount Picture  
By Emerson Hough, Directed by James Cruze  
Now Playing at New Bedford  
44th St. Sunday Matinee at 2  
**GLOBE** Broadway and 48th Street  
Mats. Wednesdays & Saturdays  
**JACKJILL** Broadway and 48th Street  
Mats. Wednesdays & Saturdays  
with Lew Fields & Ann Pennington, Clifford Webb, Chas. Lane, Lulu Jensen  
**ASTOR** Broadway and 48th St. Eves. at 8:30  
Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
OLIVER MOROSCO (Morosco Holding Co., Inc.)  
**LADY BUTTERFLY**  
Best Seats \$2.00 Nights & Sat. Mat.

**CORT** Theat. W. 48 St. Eves. at 8:15  
Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:15  
**MERTON OF THE MOVIES**  
With GLENN HUNTER, YVONNE BISH  
Harry Leon Wilson's story dramatized by Geo. S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly  
**Century Roof** 62d & Cent. P. W. Eves. 8:30  
New Play at New Bedford  
F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest Present  
**Balfour's Chauve Souris**

**LIBERTY THEATRE**  
West 42d St. Eves. 8:15  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10  
GEORGE M. COHAN'S COMEDIAN  
In New American Song and Dance Show  
Price \$1 to 45c. Eves. No Higher  
**"Little Nellie Kelly"**  
AMBASSADOR 19th W. of B'way. Eves. 8:25  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15  
TESSA KOSTA CAROLINE  
The Season's Musical Gem  
REPUBLIC W. 43d St. Eves. at 8:30  
Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
"Laughing" "Abie's Irish Rose"  
39TH ST. Theat. E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30  
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## ORDER OF EASTERN STAR TO CONVENE

About 1000 Officers, Delegates and Visitors to Gather at Springfield Next Week

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 5 (Special).—Grand officers, delegates and members of the Order of the Eastern Star of Massachusetts will gather in this city next week Thursday and Friday, May 10 and 11, for the forty-seventh annual convention of the Grand Chapter, which will be held in the Municipal Auditorium. Approximately 1000 officers, delegates and visitors are expected to be present from the subordinate chapters, which total nearly 200 and have a membership of about 48,000 in the State of Massachusetts.

On Wednesday night, preceding the Grand Chapter sessions, the Matrons and Patroness Association of Massachusetts, made up of former heads of the various subordinate chapters, will hold its annual business meeting, with the election of officers, followed by a banquet. On Thursday evening the same association will have a reception, entertainment and dance for the benefit of the O. E. S. Home Fund.

**Convention Opens**  
The convention will open on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, when Mrs. Viola F. Pettie, Grand Matron, and George A. Mosher, Grand Patron, accompanied by the other grand officers, will be escorted in after the assembly has been called to order by Mrs. Maude E. Wright, Past Grand Matron. The reception of flags will be followed by the opening of the Grand Chapter, a feature of which will be the address of welcome by Mayor Leonard and a response by Grand Patron Mosher. After the roll call of the grand officers, there will be receptions to visitors from other grand jurisdictions and the past matrons and patrons and others, with an address of welcome by Mrs. Jane Gray Payzant, past matron of the Grand Chapter.

The nomination of officers is the most important business and will close the morning session. Advancement is usually by Grand Patron nomination in the higher elective offices. For the office of Associate Grand Conductress, however, there will be strong competition this year, for there are seven candidates for that honor in the field already.

These aspirants and their chapters which have endorsed them, are as follows:  
Mrs. Carrie L. Wade of Hull, past matron of Dorothy Bradford Chapter; Mrs. Philip A. Jerguson of West Medford, past matron of Royal Chapter; Mrs. Gertrude McClintock of Dorchester, past matron of Sabbath Chapter and Grand Electa; Mrs. Lillian A. Millington of Amherst, past matron of Unity Chapter; Mrs. Frances E. Douglas of Chelsea, past matron of Ruth Chapter; Mrs. Alma C. Newcomb of Wakefield, past matron of Harmony Chapter; Mrs. Fannie M. Cummings of Milford, Mass., past matron of Granite Chapter.

The candidates for the office of Associate Grand Patron so far announced are: Kenneth C. Dunlop of Roxbury, past patron of Roxbury Chapter; Archer L. Kingsbury of Sharon, past patron of Roslindale Chapter; Alexander Semple, Jr., of Lowell, past patron of Puritan Chapter.

**Roster of Officers**  
The roster of officers for 1922-23 follows: Mrs. Viola F. Pettie, grand matron; George A. Mosher, grand patron; Mrs. Jane Gray Payzant, associate grand matron; Clession S. Currier, associate grand patron; Mrs. Carrie A. Cushing, grand secretary; Mrs. Alice E. Wallace, grand treasurer; Mrs. Helen H. Barnfather, grand conductress; Mrs. Annie L. Woodman, associate grand conductress; Mrs. Charlotte B. Allen, grand chaplain; Mrs. Alice G. Reilly, grand marshal; Miss Ethel L. Farley, grand organist; Mrs. Florence P. Poole, grand adviser; Mrs. Sue M. Hemenway, grand reader; Mrs. Ruth M. Weller, grand Esther; Miss Freda A. Shaw, grand Martha; Mrs. Gertrude S. McClintock, grand Electa; Mrs. Mabelle G. Kingsbury, grand warbler; Harry E. Hoffman, grand sentinel.

Thursday afternoon the annual address of both the Grand Matron and the Grand Patron will be delivered as well as the reports of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer and various committees. At the memorial service the Lotus quartet will sing. The election of officers and committee reports will occupy the time Friday morning and in the afternoon unfinished and new business will be dispatched.

Flowers, which play such an important part in the Eastern Star work, always help to make the affair of great beauty and the ceremony on Friday night this year will be no exception. The work of installation will be in charge of Mrs. Alice E. Wallace, who was Grand Matron last year, assisted by Guy A. Ham, Past Grand Patron, Mrs. Effie F. King, Past Grand Matron and Mrs. Katherine A. Hall, Past Grand Matron.

The appointment of committees by the Grand Matron will close the session.

## ENGINEERING STUDENT WINS SPEAKING PRIZE

William White, Northeastern University student, received first prize of \$50 this afternoon in competition with six other students of the school of engineering in a speaking contest. Bates Hall, in the Huntington Avenue Young Men's Christian Association, was filled with young men from the university, who heard the speeches. The winner spoke on the value of a college course to fit men for greater usefulness in life.

Second prize was awarded Allan Daw, and Richard Dixon third. Arthur Johnson, president of the Y. M. C. A., offered the prizes.



Candidates for Associate Grand Conductress in Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star of Massachusetts  
Upper, Left to Right—Mrs. Gertrude S. McClintock, Mrs. Carrie L. Wade, Mrs. Lillian A. Millington  
Lower—Mrs. Frances E. Douglas, Mrs. Alma C. Newcomb, Mrs. P. A. Jerguson

## CUNARD LINE TO ACT AS HOST TO AGENTS

Company to Entertain Visitors Monday and Tuesday With Port Examination

About 25 transportation experts, from all over the United States, will visit Boston Monday and Tuesday to study the facilities of the port of Boston, and particularly the embarkation and debarkation of passengers, as the guests of the local organization of the Cunard Steamship Company. This is a part of the program of the Cunard Line to build up transatlantic business, both passenger and freight, through the port of Boston.

Early Monday morning the new Cunard Line steamer *Laconia* is expected to reach its berth at East Boston from Liverpool and Queenstown with nearly 1000 passengers. The visitors will be on the pier to witness the handling of passengers by company officials, immigration and customs men and also the unloading of cargo and its disposition for final rail or truck shipment. Later, the guests will be entertained at dinner in one of the uptown clubs, followed by a theater party. City, state and federal officials will aid the local Cunard Line organization in entertaining the visitors during their two-day sojourn in Boston.

A tour of the water front, with examination of the big South Boston dry dock and the army base will be made on Tuesday, with visits to all principal docks and piers of this port, probably followed by a sail around the harbor during the afternoon for the purpose of viewing the docks from the harbor side.

The freight men will then view the railroad facilities, warehouses, cold storage plants and other establishments having to do with the movement of freight, while the passenger men will be given an opportunity to visit the points of historical interest about the city.

Among those more prominent in shipping circles who will be among

the guests of the line are: E. E. Bardgett, general freight agent of New York; Edward O'Connor, soliciting freight agent of New York; J. W. Coupland, traveling passenger agent of New York; G. Wildblood, assistant passenger manager of Montreal; T. C. Lockwood, assistant freight manager of Montreal; W. F. Crum, traveling freight agent of Pittsburgh; C. H. Ward, traveling passenger agent of Detroit; W. A. Dunphy, manager freight department of Chicago; S. A. Eddy, traveling freight agent of Minneapolis; C. L. Walton, traveling passenger agent of Chicago; Fred Dewey, assistant manager of Toronto; C. C. Brignell, traveling passenger agent of Toronto; E. Cole, traveling passenger agent of Cleveland, and Passenger Agent Abrahamson of Portland, Me.

## MUSIC

### Conservatory Concert

Last night, in Jordan Hall, the orchestra of the New England Conservatory of Music, Wallace Goodrich, composer, and Messrs. Guy Maier and Lee Pattison joined in a concert for the Beneficent Society of that institution. Messrs. Maier and Pattison played a concerto for two pianos with orchestral accompaniment by Bach and an arrangement by Mr. Pattison for the same combination of Liszt's concerto, "Pathétique."

The orchestra played Mendelssohn's "Fair Melusina" overture, the Second Suite drawn from the incidental music to "L'Arlésienne" by Bizet and Debussy's prelude to "The Afternoon of a Faun."

Orchestra and soloists played with more than usual brilliance. The orchestra, under Mr. Goodrich's skillful tutelage, has made marked progress during the past season and there were many moments last evening when it was possible to forget that it was composed of students and to imagine an organization of a more professional standard. In Debussy's prelude, Mr. Goodrich often succeeded in evoking the atmosphere of the music and his readings of the other pieces were scholarly and well balanced. S. M.

### COAL SELLER CONVICTED

Guiltily on 52 of 109 counts, was the verdict brought in last evening by a jury of the Superior Criminal Court at

## EASTERN ARTS MEETING IS ENDED

Association Closes Convention With a Rhode Island Clambake at Rocky Point

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 5 (Special).—Following a widespread criticism of water-power conditions in Maine, Gov. Percival P. Baxter has issued a lengthy statement giving what he terms the inside history of the water-power legislation, incidentally scorning the heads of the power companies, and declaring that the entire agitation is a part of the general scheme of certain private interests to secure control of all the water resources of the state.

Walter S. Wyman, treasurer, and general manager of the Central Maine Power Company, and William B. Skelton of Lewiston, as well as George C. Danforth, chief engineer of the Maine Water Power Commission, came in for the upbraiding.

The Governor said: After a conference with Messrs. Wyman and Skelton, I had thought we were all agreed in respect to the Dead River charter, and I delivered a message before the joint bodies of the Legislature on the subject. The next morning Mr. Wyman and others repudiated the Dead River charter bill.

Mr. Wyman's excuses were transparent. I since have learned that the out-of-state associates pressed him hard and refused to abide by the agreement that he had Mr. Skelton make with me as Governor of the State. My "message" expressed my own opinion; it did not bind the Legislature, present or future, and Mr. Wyman's withdrawal was a deliberate breach of faith on the part of himself, his associates, and the corporate interests they represented.

For 24 hours after my message was delivered, Mr. Wyman and his associates labored feverishly with the Legislature to induce it to adopt the Dead River charter. This proves that they favored it and their excuse for repudiating their definite agreement with Senator Brewster and myself, was an eleventh-hour evasion that did not occur to them until they realized that the men who actually were in control, and who live out of the State, had withdrawn their support and ordered a retreat. It was a complete and humiliating backdown.

The Dead River charter was fair to all parties and would have encouraged the development of industry. The disappointed corporate interests having lost control of the Kennebec River that once was in their grasp, are now trying to explain what happened. They are constantly talking about the so-called "water-power rights" of the second charter. This is an after-

## MAINE GOVERNOR SCORES HEADS OF WATER POWER COMPANIES

Entire Agitation Declared Part of Scheme of Private Interests to Control State's Resources

AUGUSTA, Me., May 5 (Special).—thought, devised to soothe those legislators who still smart under the treatment the corporations gave them. It should not be overlooked that had the Legislature wished to consult the people upon this important matter, it might have put a referendum clause on the original bill. This would have settled the matter without a referendum by either the Governor or the corporations. The Legislature, however, did not care to consult the people. Its decision to pass the Kennebec Bill was arrived at early in the session and its first thought of the people was after my referendum was well under way.

During the Legislative session the lobby backed the Kennebec Storage Bill and carried it through. Now some of the newspapers have entered upon a deliberate policy of creating public sentiment, so that the water-power companies may obtain the same or a similar bill at the next legislative session. This is all a part of the general scheme of certain private interests to secure control of all the water resources of the State.

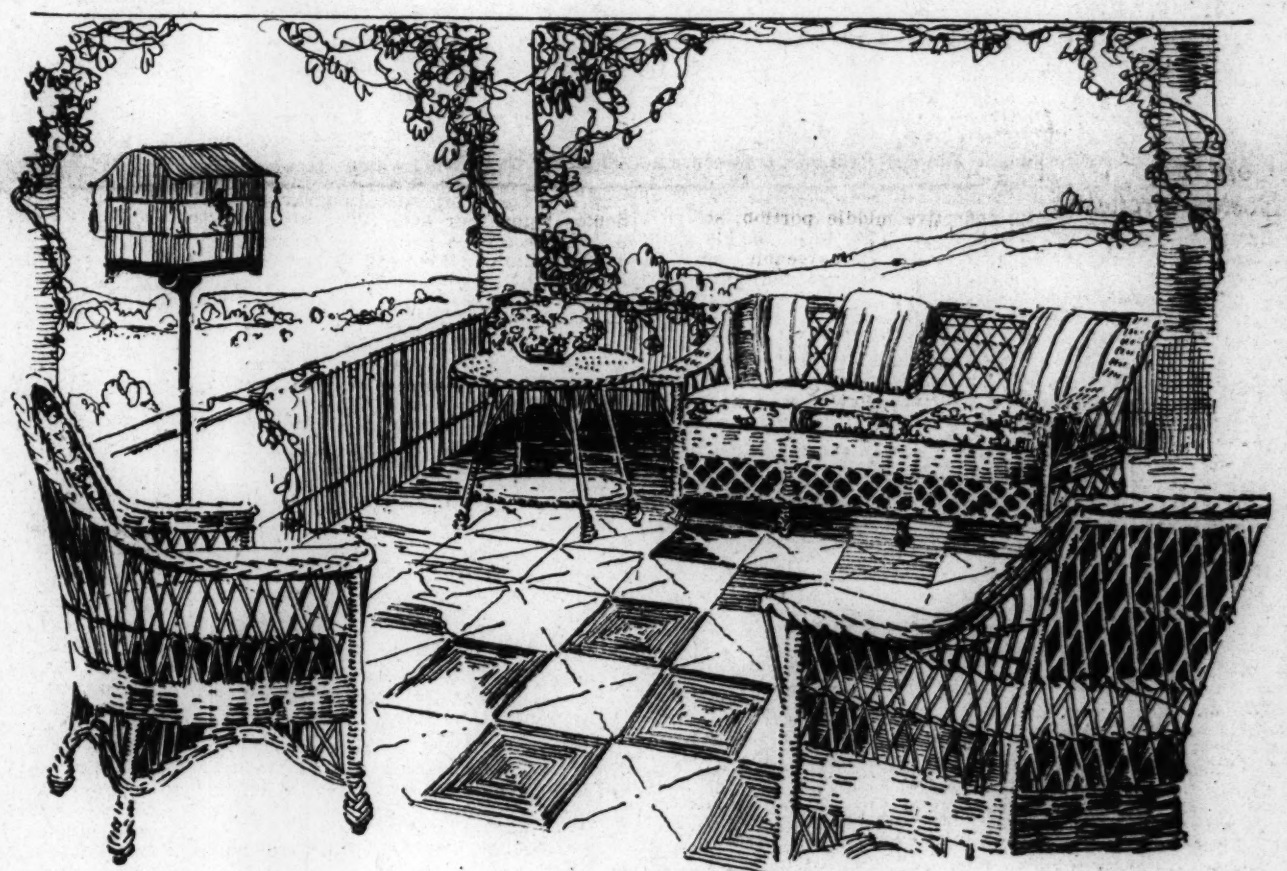
It is doubtful if a Maine Legislature ever again will pass a bill like the Kennebec storage charter, but should this be done, the people of Maine will invoke the referendum.

Public sentiment has crystallized. Leases and deeds will be granted in the future. The people of Maine are prepared to insist that a fair rental be paid by all corporations that hereafter ask for the right to develop state owned natural resources.

## CHILD HOME LABOR BILL SIDETRACKED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 5 (Special).—One of the most promising remedial legislative measures offered in the Rhode Island General Assembly this session has been sidetracked by the Senate Judiciary Committee which has voted to indefinitely postpone action on it. This is a bill, backed by large jewelry manufacturers, to amend the factory inspection laws so that children employed on piecework at home would be brought under the same laws that regulate factory work. This bill was an answer to the exposure of conditions surrounding children forced to do homework by parents, which was made by federal investigators in the cities of Providence, Central Falls and Pawtucket.

Visitors Always Welcome



## PORCH FURNITURE

CUSTOM PAINTED AND UPHOLSTERED

Comes Summer and with it longing thoughts of comfortable porch things.

Here is the recipe for a porch as charming, as individual, as any other part of the home:

Choose natural reed or willow pieces from the wide variety at Paine's and have them stained or painted one or more colors in Paine shops.

Then let us cushion them to order in English block print linen, sunfast cretonne, or bright striped craft cloth selected from the marvellous assortment in Paine's drapery department.

Or, perhaps, the very suite or separate piece you had set your heart on is ready—waiting for you on our display floor.

In the fine reed suite sketched the pillows are in fabric of a different pattern from the seat cushions, but the colors harmonize perfectly. A Paine innovation. In golden brown finish the sofa is \$68. Rounded back arm chair, \$21. Square back arm chair, \$22.50. Rocker, \$24. All cushions extra. Table, 30-inch top, \$18.

## PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY

Near Arlington Subway Station, Boston

## "BLUE TOP" Silk Hosiery IN WHITE

Many of our customers who wear "Blue Top" Silk Hosiery almost exclusively have asked that these stockings be made in white.

Accordingly, we now offer them, made in the same way and of the same quality of silk, and can guarantee that they will give the same satisfaction as the Black "Blue Top" Hosiery. Heavy, Lustrous Ingrain Stockings—well reinforced and of most attractive appearance.

Regular Size . . . \$3.00  
Out Size . . . \$3.50

Same Prices in Black

R. H. STEARNS CO  
BOSTON



## RENE PEROT WINS THE FOILS TITLE

Lieut. G. C. Calnan and L. M. Schoonmaker Take Epee and Sabre Championships

U. S. AMATEUR FENCING CHAMPIONSHIPS			
(Folios)			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rene Perot	10	0	1.000
Henry Breckenridge	6	1	.857
Burke Boyce	5	1	.833
Lieut. G. C. Calnan	4	0	1.000
Lieut. R. F. Hans	4	0	1.000
H. F. Bloomer	3	0	1.000
Harold van Buskirk	3	0	1.000
Lieut.-Com. Harold Dodd	2	0	1.000
(Epees)			
Lieut. G. C. Calnan	3	0	1.000
Leon Shore	2	0	1.000
H. de A. Vallin	2	0	1.000
S. Acel	0	0	0.000
(Sabres)			
L. M. Schoonmaker	6	1	.857
M. Dimond	5	1	.833
R. S. Acel	4	0	1.000
Rene Perot	4	0	1.000
H. E. Twyford	4	0	1.000
L. V. Cantner	3	0	1.000
Leon Shore	2	0	1.000

### Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 5.—Three new national champions were crowned at the annual championship fencing tournament of the Amateur Fencers' League of America, at the Hotel Astor last evening. Two of them, Rene Perot, winner of the foil title, and Lieut. G. C. Calnan, U. S. N., the new epee champion, had never competed before in a national championship, while the sabre winner, L. M. Schoonmaker, had lost the title last year on the Olympic percentage system, after tying the winner, Leo Nunes, on bouts won.

Rene Perot of the Fencers' Club of New York has had a meteoric career. While he had fenced in Paris, he had not fenced since he came to the United States five years ago, until the start of this year's competition. He first took the junior foil and sabre championships, and then captured the three weapon title. In the elimination contests he qualified, but not by a large margin, so that his showing in the semifinals and finals, when he took every bout, was especially impressive. Henry Breckenridge of the Olympic team, also a member of the Fencers' Club of New York, took second place, having lost only to Perot in an exceedingly closely contested bout on Wednesday.

The four survivors of the semifinals in the epee contest, represented four cities. Boston furnished the winner in the person of Lieut. G. C. Calnan, U. S. N., now stationed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He won every bout in the final round, after his long struggle to qualify in the semifinals, when four fence-offs were required. Leon Shore of the Racquet Club, Washington, and Henrique de Aguiar, Vallin of the Brazilian Embassy from Philadelphia, tied for second, and a fence-off resulted in a victory for Shore, giving him the silver medal.

The victory in the sabre contest depended on the final bout between Schoonmaker and W. Dimond, of the U. S. A., stationed at West Point. Each had five victories and one defeat, but Schoonmaker, with the goal he had sought for so many years in plain sight, was irresistible, and allowed Dimond only one touch, winning 5-1, in one of the fastest bouts of the evening. This result placed Dimond and Harold van Buskirk of the Fencers' Club of New York on equal terms as to bouts won and lost, but the Olympic system gave Dimond the better position, placing him second and van Buskirk third. The summaries:

Folios—Rene Perot, Fencers' Club of New York, defeated H. F. Bloomer, 5-2, and Harold van Buskirk, 5-2, in the final. Henry Breckenridge, Fencers' Club of New York, defeated Harold van Buskirk, 5-1, and H. F. Bloomer, 5-2.

Burke Boyce, Harvard Fencers' Club, defeated Lieut.-Com. Harold Dodd, 5-2, and Lieut. G. C. Calnan, United States Navy, defeated Lieut. R. F. Hans, 5-2.

Epee—Lieut. A. S. Calnan, United States Navy, defeated E. S. Acel, H. de A. Vallin, and Leon Shore. Leon Shore, Washington Racquet Club, defeated H. de A. Vallin, and Acel double touched.

Fence-off—Leon Shore defeated H. de A. Vallin.

Sabre—L. M. Schoonmaker, Fencers' Club of New York, defeated Leon Shore, 5-1, and W. Dimond, United States Navy, defeated H. E. Twyford, 5-1. Harold van Buskirk, Fencers' Club of New York, defeated Rene Perot, 5-1, and H. E. Twyford, 5-2.

H. E. Twyford, J. S. Sallus, C. defeated Leon Shore, 5-2.

FINISHING WINS FOR KANSAS NINE

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 4 (Special).—Sterling pitching on the part of James Davis '25 enabled University of Kansas to defeat Washington University in a baseball game here yesterday, 4 to 0. The contest was ended at the close of the seventh by agreement. The teams will play their second game today.

Davis was master of the Washington batters throughout and allowed only three scattered hits, one of them an infield roller. He issued two bases on balls and struck out four men. His control was excellent and his change of pace and sharp breaking curves completely baffled his opponents.

The game was a nip and tuck affair in every inning but the fifth, when the Kansas scored all their runs. Three hits, a costly error and careless fielding by the Red and Green accounted for the runs. Washington threatened seriously only in the third inning; but careless base running ended a promising rally.

W. A. Pries '23, the losing pitcher, pitched well, one of the 10 hits charged against him was lined out of the infield. J. B. Blower '24 fielded second base perfectly for Kansas and in addition made three hits in four times at bat. The score by innings:

## Paddock's Case May Cause Break

French Federation and Paris University Club Now at Issue

PARIS, May 5 (By The Associated Press).—C. W. Paddock's decision to continue to participate in the international students' athletic meet, despite the announcement of his disqualification by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States is apt to develop into a clean break between the French Athletic Federation and the Paris University Club which organized the competition. The federation last night forbade French athletes to continue in the games unless Paddock withdrew, but both the American sprinter and club officials said this morning that the meeting would continue.

If the relations between the federation and the club are severed, athletic authorities point out that France's success in the Olympic games next summer would be greatly endangered inasmuch as several university athletes competing in the present meet are regarded as probable point winners for France. They now appear to be courting disqualification.

Colonel Garland, French Olympic delegate, sent for Paddock today, and endeavored to put one to him as to his decision to remain in the games. He was likely to cause open warfare between the Amateur Athletic Union and the National Collegiate Athletic Association in America, and that it might also be responsible for the disqualification of his university colleague here, Paddock, however, was reported as being determined to run. The organizers of the meet are said to support him in this decision.

The French Olympic committee is greatly exercised over the situation. Frantz Reichel, who is secretary of the committee, as well as of the federation, has requested the president of the University Club to take steps to avoid wrecking amateur athletics in France and apportioning whatever chance the country has of scoring points in the Olympic games. However, there seems to be a determination among the officials of the club to bring the whole question to a head in France as soon as the United States team arrives.

Paddock was again the outstanding star in the second day's events at the Porte Dorée Stadium. He won the semi-finals in the 100-meter dash handsily, his time being 10.45-8, or 2.5 seconds behind his own world's record.

The only final event completed yesterday was the Pentathlon, which was won by Contoli of Italy. He was first in the broad jump and javelin throw, second in the 200-meter dash and third in the 1500-meter race. His nearest competitor in these events was Svoboda of Czechoslovakia. Zinner of Belgium was third.

Although there are 160 athletes competing in the games, representing 14 countries, it appears from the first two days' events that none of them is likely to establish new records, with the exception of Paddock.

### AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	10	6	.625
New York	10	6	.625
Philadelphia	8	8	.500
Boston	6	8	.429
Washington	6	8	.429
Chicago	6	10	.375

RESULTS FRIDAY  
Washington 7, Boston 4.  
Philadelphia 8, New York 6 (10 innings).  
Detroit 4, Chicago 2.

GAMES TODAY  
Boston at Washington.  
Philadelphia at New York.  
St. Louis at Cleveland.  
Detroit at Chicago.

### FIVE PITCHERS FAIL

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The use of five pitchers proved of no avail to Manager F. L. Clarke today. Washington got away to a three-run lead, saw it diminish, only to regain it in the sixth inning. From then on no more scoring was done, and Boston was sent down to defeat in the opening battle of its long road engagement.

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Washington 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 12 10 3  
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 12 0

Batteries—Hollingsworth, Russell and Ruel Ferguson, Percy, O'Doul, Pullerton, Black and Pichler. Winning pitcher—Hollingsworth. Losing pitcher—Percy. Umpires—Holmes, Connolly and Evans. Time—2h. 15m.

### ATHLETICS BEAT OUT NEW YORK

NEW YORK, May 4.—Philadelphia defeated New York in a game today in which first one team then the other had the lead. The Athletics were trailing at the end of the seventh by a 6-to-3 score, but evened it up in regulation innings and won out in the tenth, when F. E. McGowan singled with two on base. McGowan's homer in the ninth had tied the score.

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Philadelphia 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 13 10 3  
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 10 3

Batteries—Harris, Kinney, Ogden and Perkins; Hoyt, Adams, Jones and Schall. Winning pitcher—Ogden. Losing pitcher—Perkins. Umpires—Nallin and Owens. Time—1h. 18m.

### INDIANS LOSE HOME RUN TILT

CLEVELAND, May 4.—St. Louis today had the better of a hard-hitting contest with Cleveland in which home runs played a leading part. Manager Tristram Speaker of the Indians made the first homer of the season on the local grounds with an A. Wambasans on base in the opening inning.

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
St. Louis 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 15 11 1  
Cleveland 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 10 3

Batteries—Hollingsworth and Severel; Covel, Metevier and O'Neill. Losing pitcher—Covel. Umpires—Hildebrand, Ormsby and Dineen. Time—2h. 15m.

### FABER SHUTS DETROIT OUT

CHICAGO, May 4.—U. C. Faber was in fine form today and shut out Detroit, holding the Tigers to six more or less scattered singles and a two-base hit by L. A. Blue. It was the White Sox veteran pitcher's first victory of the season after six attempts. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3  
Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3

Batteries—Faber and Schalk; Francis, Moore and Basler. Losing pitcher—Francis. Umpires—Rowland and Moriarty. Time—2h. 20m.

### BOWDWIN WINS AT TENNIS

LEWISTON, Me., May 5.—Bowdoin College tennis players made a clean sweep in their match with Bates College here yesterday. Playing off the Bowdoin men—Captain Bishop, Cushman, Tolman and Lord—was superior in every way to that of the Bates team—Captain Roberts, Stanley, Furinton and Fairbanks.

## PICKUPS

Lee Meadows, who started yesterday's game for the Philadelphia Nationals, did not finish it, accomplished something that rarely falls to the lot of a pitcher. In his only time at bat, during the big seven-run rally in the second inning, he added materially to the proportions of that outburst by batting out a home run with the bases filled. Then the lead-off man and his successor got on base and F. C. Williams propelled the ball for another circuit trip. The Giants proceeded to knock their displeasure by knocking Meadows out of the box and tying the score the very next inning.

U. C. Faber's first victory of the year in the American League was an impressive affair, as he set down the hard-hitting Detroit nine without a run and struck out six of their number.

Four extra-inning games yesterday, three in the National League and the other in the American, show how closely the teams are matched at this time of year, that is, before the inferior aggregations are sifted through the bottom of the league standings. The Braves and Brooklyn looked capable of battling on until darkness stopped them, the game was awarded to the scoring remained not a few innings longer.

Things do not always go so smoothly in the minors. In the newly formed Atlantic League, the Trenton, N. J., and Pottsville, Pa., teams were scheduled to play yesterday. Band music and other formalities awaited the start of the game, but in each city the visiting nine failed to show up. The reason was simple—both Pottsville and Trenton expected to open the season at home, so with the teams miles apart there was no game. Trenton being the home team under a rearranged schedule, the game was awarded to the 9-to-0 forfeit score.

Of the 11 men who took part in yesterday's game for Detroit, more than half did not play regularly with the big league last season. Paddock, R. Cobb believes in bringing the young idea to the fore, provided it is a worth-while idea.

The Boston-Brooklyn clash was a little reminiscent of that series on Braves Field between the two clubs in the early part of the 1920 season, when a 26-inning 1-to-1 tie on a Saturday afternoon was followed shortly afterward by a 19-inning Braves victory. Yesterday's contest was just half as long as the record-breaker, and just half as many runs were scored, but the crowd that watched this fine duel between R. W. Marquard and W. H. Reuther was about as large as the one which sat in at the Joseph P. Oeschger, L. J. Cadore classic. In both cases the day was clouded and very cool.

The Williams boys—Fred C. of the Philadelphia Nationals and Kenneth R. of the St. Louis Browns—are making it hard for opposing pitchers and outfielders in their respective circuits. Phillie center fielder leads both leagues with seven home runs while his St. Louis namesake, just one behind, is also leading in home runs in his average 1922 form.

Pittsburgh has yet to lose a game on the home grounds this season. Its first baseman, Charles Grimm, who has batted safely in every game, has played to date, is a big factor in keeping the Forbes Field victory string intact.

J. J. McGraw, manager of the world's champion New York Giants, has laid plans for taking a baseball team to Australia and New Zealand either late in 1923 or early in 1924. McGraw, Sydney, N. S. W., proposed such a trip to the Irish leader, who expressed enthusiasm at the project. It is probable that the team selected will play in Japan, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands.

### NORTHWESTERN WINS DUAL GOLF MEET, 14-9

Special from Monitor Bureau  
EVANSTON, May 5.—Winning three of four individual matches and dividing a pair of foursomes, Northwestern University defeated University of Michigan by a score of 14 to 9, here yesterday, in a "Big Ten" dual golf meet. The low individual score of the tournament, an 18, was made by Capt. H. T. Smith '24 of Michigan.

The summary:  
R. H. Matson '23, Northwestern, defeated R. M. Crosby '23, Michigan, 3 and 2.  
G. A. Asterlund '23, Northwestern, defeated J. M. Winters '23, Michigan, 3 and 2.  
Capt. H. T. Smith '24, Michigan, defeated L. W. Hayes '23, Northwestern, 3 and 2.

C. B. Stearns, Northwestern, defeated G. L. Cotter '23, Michigan, 2 and 0.  
Hayes and Matson, Northwestern, defeated Smith and Crosby, Michigan, 6 and 0.

Asterlund and Cotter, Michigan, defeated Asterlund and Stearns, Northwestern, 6 and 0.

### ROLLO WEAKENS BROWN WINS

PROVIDENCE, May 4.—Brown University made four hits for four runs in the eighth inning, winning today's baseball game against Cornell University here by the score of 5 to 2. W. R. Rollo '24, Cornell pitcher, held the Brown batters to three hits until the eventual eighth inning, when Rollo, the lead in the first inning and held it while the game progressed as a pitchers' battle, until the seventh, when Cornell bunched hits and scored two runs. The next inning, however, Rollo weakened and the four hits, two of which were for two bases each, proved the undoing of his previous fine work.

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Brown 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 10 1  
Cornell 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 5 0

Batteries—Ledy, Dugan and Kneeland; Rollo and Tom. Umpires—Finell and Devron. Time—1h. 52m.

### AMHERST OUTHIT AND LOSES

NEW YORK, May 4.—New York University defeated Amherst College at baseball, here today, by the score of 8 to 4. C. C. Perry '24, Amherst pitcher, started poorly and the local team obtained a five-run lead in the first two innings. He steadied down and held the opposition to three runs in the remaining innings. James Thorpe, New York pitcher, held the visitors to eight hits and struck out 10. He and Shortstop Stanley hit for four runs in the eighth, but each making four and five hits respectively in as many times up. B. J. Williams '24 was the only Amherst batter to make more than one hit, one of them being a home run.

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
New York 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 13 10 3  
Amherst 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 10 3

Batteries—Perry and Schalk; Francis, Moore and Basler. Losing pitcher—Francis. Umpires—Rowland and Moriarty. Time—2h. 20m.

### BOWDWIN WINS AT TENNIS

LEWISTON, Me., May 5.—Bowdoin College tennis players made a clean sweep in their match with Bates College here yesterday. Playing off the Bowdoin men—Captain Bishop, Cushman, Tolman and Lord—was superior in every way to that of the Bates team—Captain Roberts, Stanley, Furinton and Fairbanks.

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## KANSAS AGGIES WIN CLOSE MEET

Defeat University of Missouri Athletes by Only Three Points

COLUMBIA, Mo., May 5 (Special).—The University of Missouri track team lost to that of the Kansas State Agricultural College yesterday by three points. The final score of the meet was Kansas State 60, Missouri 57. The meet did not bring forth any exceptional time in the races; but they were all closely contested.

The Aggies made a clean sweep of the 100-yard dash, the high hurdles, the 440-yard dash and the two-mile run. Missouri had it all her own way in the 16-pound shot put, running broad jump and javelin throw. Missouri won six firsts and the relay, the Kansas Aggies won seven firsts. The high jump was a tie between R. Meadows and J. H. Smith.

The Clydesdale Car Company have just announced a new design of car with four wheel brakes and a six-cylinder engine. The chassis is said to be adaptable to practically any body seating 10 or 12 persons, and it is claimed, can be operated to speeds as high as 50 miles per hour. The bus is overgeared at fourth speed. It has a top speed of 2200 revolutions per minute, which is 28 inches from the ground. The entire car is almost entirely free from vibration. The engine is said to have a horsepower of 200. The car is equipped with a compensating mechanism which is designed to equalize the pressure on all brake shoes. The rear wheel drums contain two pairs of brake shoes each, one pair operated by hand and the other by foot.

The gear ratios are as follows: First, 3.29 to 1; second, 1.81 to 1; third, 1 to 1; fourth, 0.78 to 1. Other parts include a multiple disc clutch, a rear axle overhauled worm giving a 7.2 to 1 reduction, semielliptic springs measuring 44 1/2-inch front and 50 1/2 inches in the rear. The frame is 8 inches deep and is cut away for clearance above the rear axle. Fuel is carried in an 18-inch tank under the rear end of the frame. The chassis measures 271 inches over all, and has 58-inch track and 198-inch wheelbase.

It has been announced by a company in California that within three months it will put into service a semi-Pullman bus between San Francisco and Los Angeles. Six specially designed bodies are in production, the plans of which show fourteen heavily upholstered chairs on each bus, to be built somewhat after the order of Pullman chairs. The schedule roads that the start will be made from either end at 6 o'clock in the evening and arrive at destination at 10 o'clock the next morning. The distance is 455 miles.

The Chevrolet Motor Car Company has issued a price list on the copper-bottomed model which establishes the prices on a somewhat lower basis than was expected when the models were first announced. The established prices are as follows: roadster, \$580; sedan, \$595; utility coupe, \$580; sedanette, \$590; and sedan, \$590.

The fourteenth race for the Targa Florio, an Italian entry of 4 1/2 liters, which won over the course measuring 432 kilometers (270 miles) in 13 h. 15 m., maintaining a speed of about 37 m.p.h. Considering that the course is run largely over mountain roads in terrible condition, the time is remarkable. This course is conceded to be the hardest in the world for racing.

According to the President of the Irish Free State, it is anticipated that during the present year revenue from motor vehicle taxation in Ireland will amount to £250,000.

The Royal Dutch Automobile Club is again organizing an international race meeting at Fance for both cars and motorcycles on June 23 and 24. The race will be for 1923-24 in Great Britain will be £12,500,000. It is estimated that the revenue from motor vehicle taxation in Ireland will amount to £250,000.

Missouri lost the meet in the 440, in which they expected at least a second place, when J. W. Runk '23, tripped and fell as he tried to pass one of the Kansas runners, and threw his team mate, Keith Schnely '24, also out of step.

The relay race was one of the prettiest of the meet. Samuel Utz '23, running first for Missouri, lost five yards. Capt. B. A. Evans '23, running second, lost a yard or two more. When Evans turned the baton over to Schnely the Aggie man was away 10 yards in front. Running one of the fastest quarters ever seen at Missouri, Schnely cut down the 10-yard lead and turned over 15 yards to Runk, the anchor man, who broke the tape a winner by at least 10 yards. Unofficial watches caught Schnely at 50s.

Capt. C. C. Kuykendall '23 and A. Balzer '25, finished the two-mile run in a dead heat at 10m. 4 2-5s. Kuykendall also took a second in the mile.

YOUNG AFRICAN TO PLAY LONDON, May 4.—The British open golf championship will see a young South African former caddy, Jangle by name, competing against the world's best golfing stars. This small-sized Cape Town boy has come over with something of a reputation, and is said to be a miniature Vardon, with a heavy swing but a touch of the famous "Jangle" has been busy on the South London courses where he has attracted a good deal of favorable notice.

### CHICAGO ELECTS ELLIOTT

CHICAGO, Ill., May 5.—C. B. Elliott '24 has been elected captain of the varsity gymnastic team at the University of Chicago. His specialties are the side horse, horizontal bars and tumbling.

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### PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	19	11	.633
Vernon	18	11	.621
San Francisco	16	13	.556
Sacramento	15	15	.500
Oakland	11	19	.367
Los Angeles	9	18	.333

### RESULTS FRIDAY

Portland 10, Seattle 10.  
San Francisco 4, Los Angeles 3.  
Vernon 5, Los Angeles 3.  
Sacramento 11, Salt Lake 9.

### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	9	5	.643
St. Paul	9	6	.600
Columbus	7	6	.538
Kansas City	6	4	.600
Toledo	6	8	.429
Milwaukee	6	8	.429
Minneapolis	5	7	.417
Indianapolis	3	11	.231

### RESULTS FRIDAY

Columbus 11, Indianapolis 4.  
St. Paul 4, Milwaukee 1.  
Minneapolis 6, Kansas City 3.  
Toledo 4, Louisville 3.

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## Queen of Belgium an Ardent Golf Devotee

QUEEN ELIZABETH of Belgium has become an ardent devotee of golf. She has had links laid out in the park at Laeken, where she plays almost every day.

Queen Elizabeth also plays frequently with her mother and has become very fond of the game. The royal patronage has led to the building of several new courses in Brussels and Antwerp.

Despite the fact that April was a short announcing month, it is most likely that the production figures for cars and trucks of 1924 will be exceeded. This is due to the fact that the smaller factories are increasing their output, which, together with the regular top



BIG POLO GAME  
SET FOR TODAYWest Point Meets Virginia M. I.  
at Fort Hamilton—Yale  
Starts Out Well

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 5.—The pony polo teams of the United States Military Academy and the Virginia Military Institute were scheduled to meet this afternoon at the field at Fort Hamilton, in New York Harbor.

Yale University made an exceedingly effective start toward winning the Intercollegiate Polo League championship yesterday when it defeated Cornell University in the opening match at Fort Hamilton. The match was very one-sided, the score being 20 to 3. Yale made more goals in the first of the six chukkers than the total score of its opponents.

There were two contributing factors to the Yale victory. In the first place, H. P. Baldwin, No. 1 on that team, is a member of that family of horsemen, the Baldwins of Honolulu, Hawaii. He has ridden for many years, and his work was of extreme brilliancy. He scored in every chukker and made 12 goals in all.

In the second place the New Haven team were using their own ponies and this factor told greatly in the many rushes up and down the field.

On the other hand Cornell appeared handicapped by lack of outdoor practice. It was noticeable that many of their strokes passed clear over the ball, as if they were accustomed to the larger ball used indoors. Lack of a suitable practice field might also have played a part in their failure at team play. They improved as the game progressed, especially in defensive work.

When Maj.-Gen. R. E. Bullard, U. S. A., who had been largely responsible for the organization of this first Intercollegiate championship, had thrown in the first ball, Cornell carried it down with a rush, but failed to shoot the goal, the ball taking a bad direction. The Yale players retaliated, but R. L. Dean '23 fouled in the scramble for the ball, giving Cornell a free shot for goal. W. K. Muir turned it back, however, and then Yale with more than five minutes of the first chukker gone, scored four goals in two minutes, two going to Baldwin, while S. C. Hopkins Jr. '23 and Dean accounted for the others. Cornell stiffened its defense in the second chukker, had scored again and held Yale for five minutes, before the Honolulu representative made his second of the chukker.

In the third Harold Headen '26 of Cornell made the first goal for his side by a finely timed rush down the field during the second minute of play, ending with a drive that went straight between the posts from an angle. But Yale made three more before the end, Dean taking the first and Baldwin contributing his regular quota of two. This placed Yale in the lead at half time, by a score of 9 to 1, Baldwin having made 6.

In the next period, Baldwin broke loose soon after the start and shot in a goal at the end of the first minute. But R. H. White retaliated for Cornell a moment later on a long drive, almost from center. The balance of the chukker was close to the Cornell goal, with Muir making his first goal of the game for Yale, and Baldwin getting his second as the period ended.

The ball had been driven behind the Cornell goal when the fourth chukker finished, so Baldwin got it on the drive-out and made a goal in 15 seconds. But this was his only one in the fifth chukker, White scoring once more for Cornell, while Hopkins and Muir made the last two.

With the score 15 to 3, the Yale captain decided to put in his two substitutes, Sanford Hewitt '25 and Richard Hartshorne '23, in place of Dean and Muir, and both made a good showing. Hewitt scoring twice and Hartshorne preventing any scoring by the Cornell players. Baldwin, to finish off the game and preserve his average, scored three times, once near the start, and twice more as the game ended. This gave him a total score of 12.

**YALE CORNELL**  
No. 1—H. P. Baldwin, Harold Headen  
No. 2—R. L. Dean, Richard Hartshorne  
No. 3—S. C. Hopkins Jr., Charles Russell  
Back—W. K. Muir, Sanford Hewitt

Score—Yale University 20, Cornell University 3. Goals—Baldwin 12, Hopkins 2, Hewitt 2, Dean 2, Hopkins 2 for Yale; White 2, Headen 2 for Cornell. Times—Capt. R. F. Caffey, U. S. A., and Capt. C. S. Moyer, U. S. A. Referee, Capt. J. T. Nea, U. S. A. Time—Six 7½ min. periods.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	14	2	.874
Baltimore	12	5	.706
Toronto	10	5	.677
Jersey City	8	9	.471
Buffalo	8	9	.471
Newark	7	11	.389
Reading	6	11	.353
Syracuse	5	13	.278

## RESULTS FRIDAY

Toronto 8, Jersey City 4.  
Rochester 10, Newark 1.  
Reading 4, Buffalo 1.  
Baltimore 5, Syracuse 2.

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Double Win for  
State College

PULLMAN, Wash., May 4.—In their first Pacific Coast Conference track meet of the season, State College of Washington defeated University of Idaho here this afternoon by a score of 98 1-5 to 32 4-5. The State College took a big lead early in the meet and maintained it throughout.

The wind over the field prevented any fast times in the races, although the two-mile race was a thriller with but three inches between Williams of Idaho, who was first, and McLeod, second. Love, McCarty, and Kirkpatrick, all of Washington State, tied for high-point man for Idaho. Washington State proved weakest in the pole vault, high jump, and 440; while Idaho's only strong points were the two-mile and 440. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by McCarty, W. S. C.; Herman, W. S. C., second; Kiehl, Idaho, third. Time—10m. 15s.  
220-Yard Dash—Won by McCarty, W. S. C.; Herman, W. S. C., second; Scheyer, W. S. C., third. Time—22-1-5s.  
440-Yard Dash—Won by Williams, W. S. C.; Maurer, W. S. C., second; Hopkins, W. S. C., third. Time—1m. 11-1-5s.  
880-Yard Dash—Won by Welland, W. S. C.; Sowder, Idaho, second; Welland, W. S. C., third. Time—2-1-5s.  
1-Mile Run—Won by Leslie, W. S. C.; Penwell, Idaho, second; McLeod, W. S. C., third. Time—4m. 37-4-0s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Williams, Idaho; McLeod, W. S. C., second; Leslie, W. S. C., third. Time—12-1-5s.  
120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by Loomis, W. S. C.; Douglas, W. S. C., second; Fitzke, Idaho, third. Time—1-2-5s.  
220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by Peddy, W. S. C.; Douglas, W. S. C., second; Loomis, W. S. C., third. Time—2-4-1s.  
One-Mile Relay—Idaho (Pollard, Hillman, Powers, Casabolt). Time—3m. 31-4s.

High Jump—Won by Kirkpatrick, W. S. C.; Douglas, Loomis, Chandler, Stevenson of W. S. C. and Colby of Idaho, tie for second place. Height—5ft. 4in.  
Broad Jump—Won by Kirkpatrick, W. S. C.; Wiggins, W. S. C., second; Silvers and Fox of Idaho, tied for third. Distance—20ft.  
Pole Vault—Douglas and Gaskill of W. S. C. tied for first; Burnett, W. S. C., third. Height—10ft. 7in.  
Shotput—Won by Love, W. S. C.; Quinn, Idaho, second. Distance—37ft. 8in.  
Discus—Won by Love, W. S. C.; Purcell, W. S. C., second; Fitzke, Idaho, third. Distance—159ft. 7in.  
Javelin—Won by Purcell, W. S. C.; Hickey, W. S. C., second; Erickson, W. S. C., third. Distance—169ft. 11in.

Washington State took the second baseball game of the two-game series with the Oregon Agricultural College here this afternoon by score of 5 to 3. Due to pitching of Young Aggie, left-hander, the Cougars were unable to repeat the batting rally which ran up the big score in the first game of the series.

The Aggies also redeemed themselves for the large number of errors made in the first game, the only error of the game being credited to Sandberg of the State College team. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Wash. State . . . 0 0 0 0 1 0 4 0 5 6 3  
Aggie . . . 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 3 0 0  
Batteries: Raley, Pickering and Sandberg; Young and Duffy, Umpire—D. Keihl. Time—2h. 5m.

WISCONSIN WINS  
OVER MINNESOTA

Badgers Capture Every One of the Six Tennis Matches

MADISON, Wis., May 5 (Special).—Winning every one of six matches, the University of Wisconsin tennis team decisively defeated that of the University of Minnesota here yesterday. All but two of the matches were won in straight sets. The Badgers were in the best of condition following two weeks of perfect tennis weather, while Minnesota was kept from practicing by heavy rains.

N. S. Agesen '24 defeated J. V. Pidgeon '23, Gopher captain, in straight sets, taking the second set after Pidgeon had a lead of 4-2. R. H. Kuhlman '23, Minnesota, defeated A. T. Moulding '24 in their first set, 6-3, but Moulding switched from drives to lobbing and so tired his opponent that he easily won the next two sets.

The Gophers had only one real chance to win, that being in the final doubles match between Capt. T. A. Tredwell '23 and Agesen, Wisconsin, and Ben Bros '23 and Pidgeon, Minnesota. The Gophers won the first set easily, but lost the second, 6-4. The third set was tied at three, four, and five games each, but Agesen won his service and Pidgeon lost a deuce game to the Badgers, the set ending 7-5. The summary:

**SINGLES**  
N. S. Agesen, Wisconsin, defeated J. V. Pidgeon, Minnesota, 6-1, 6-4.  
T. A. Tredwell, Wisconsin, defeated Ben Bros, Minnesota, 6-2, 6-4.  
R. H. Kuhlman, Minnesota, defeated A. T. Moulding, Wisconsin, 6-3, 6-1.  
6-2.  
V. Bennett, Wisconsin, defeated Harry Beck, Minnesota, 6-4, 6-4.

## DOUBLES

A. T. Moulding and G. V. Bennett, Wisconsin, defeated R. H. Kuhlman and Harry Beck, Minnesota, 6-1, 6-4.  
T. A. Tredwell and N. S. Agesen, Wisconsin, defeated Ben Bros and J. V. Pidgeon, Minnesota, 6-2, 6-4, 7-5.

TECH ELECTS AND  
AWARDS INSIGNIA

Three Undergraduates Join Athletic Advisory Council

George Swartz '24 of Tidewater, Fla.; B. J. Fletcher '24 of Melrose, Mass., and W. H. Manning '24 of Cambridge, Mass., were elected under-graduate members of the advisory council on athletics of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology last night. This body, which consists of five alumni and three undergraduates, stands at the head of athletics at the Cambridge institution. The newly elected members take the places of J. C. Nowell '23, T. M. Taylor '23 and R. H. Smith '23.

At its last meeting this week the advisory council besides choosing its three undergraduate members for next year passed on the award of insignia to scores of men taking part in winter sports. Only three straight "T's" were awarded. These went to J. T. McCoy '24, captain-elect of the gymnastic team, who won the majority of points for the Engineers in that sport, and was the only local man to place in the intercollegiate; Capt. H. R. Hereford '24 of the wrestling team who won both the New England intercollegiate and open titles in his weight, and to H. J. Bruner '23 also of the wrestling team who has been New England intercollegiate and A. U. titlist for the past two years.

The following members of the basketball team received insignia: Capt. S. T. Cook '24, D. B. Coleman '23, E. B. Davidson '24, C. H. Hubbard '23, E. S. Johnston '24, C. K. Miller '23, G. T. Storb '23 and D. W. Skinner '23. Of the boxers the following five got shingles: Capt. E. H. Moll '24, A. E. Lindsay '24, L. R. Phillips '25, J. H. Scholtz '24 and D. D. Norwood '23.

Ten members of the gymnastic team receiving awards were: Capt. W. W. Vicinus '23, McCoy '24, H. G. Shea '24, G. Y. Anderson, Jr. '24, R. O. Brink '23, M. E. Ruiz '24, H. R. Turner '23, S. H. Caldwell '24, M. H. King '25, and Manager G. R. Lehrer '24. Of the wrestlers the following got their shingles: Capt. H. R. Hereford '24, H. J. Bruner '23, H. F. Pike '23, W. H. Kenner '24, W. D. Norwood '25, F. W. Greer '24, and Manager R. D. Jackson '24.

Seventeen members of the swimming team got awards after a long discussion on the relatively poor showing of the sport the past season. Capt. W. L. Stewart '23, S. F. Brown '23, C. L. Dunn '24, A. E. Key '24, O. W. Lowry '24, L. P. Marsh '24, S. J. Miller '23, G. M. Nauman '24, S. B. Oxnard '25, Alfred Perlman '25, W. L. Rowe '23, E. S. Taylor '24, H. F. Williams '24, E. C. Palmer '23, David Evans Jr. '24, Paul Carver '24 and Axel Ames Jr. '24.

Seven awards to members of the fencing team closed the long list of insignia given for work on winter sports. Those getting shingles for fencing are Capt. G. E. Perreya '23, Horacio Serrano '24, C. H. Blake '25, A. M. Stolte '25, J. F. Walker '25, George Elkins '24 and Manager J. W. Cannon '24.

## JANDAS' HITTING

WINS FOR NEBRASKA

LINCOLN, Neb., May 4 (Special).—The University of Nebraska baseball team defeated the University of Missouri nine here today, 5 to 4, in the first of a two-game series. The game was a pitchers' battle, in which Missouri gave its pitcher somewhat better support than the Nebraska team. R. K. Jandas '25, Nebraska, was the batting star of the game. He made four hits in four times up, the first one being a home run.

Nebraska went scoreless for the next four innings, while Missouri scored four. In the sixth inning, V. C. Lewellen '24, Nebraska pitcher, hit a double with all bases full and tied the score. L. J. Hubka '23, catcher, scored the winning run on Jandas' two-base hit. Score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Nebraska . . . 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 5 11 3  
Missouri . . . 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 6 11 7 2  
Batteries: Lewellen and Hubka, Nebr., and Bunker, Umpire—G. B. Williams. Time—1h. 55m.

## PRINCETON DOUBLE VICTOR

PRINCETON, N. J., May 5.—Princeton's pony polo team won its third consecutive victory yesterday, defeating Norwich University, 15 to 3. The Orange and Black horsemen were superior to their opponents in both team work and horsemanship. Princeton also defeated Norwich at lacrosse yesterday, 13 to 1.

## The Ruralist and His Problems

ROADSIDE stands, a very recent development as a direct selling agency from farmer to consumer, are already old enough to require reform. One hears farmers expressing their concern over the abuses of the roadside stand and the resulting reaction of public opinion against all retail farm sales. There has evidently been too much of the idea that the roadside stand is a means of reaching passing motorists who will never pass that way again; too little has been made of the opportunity to promote a substantial and profitable retail trade in "repeat" orders. It is short-sighted, farmers are being advised, even though they are entitled to get all they can for their products, to try to get it all at once. The idea is gaining ground among producers—that is, among the same producers who in the long run determine marketing methods—that sales at roadside stands should share with the purchasers the saving in marketing costs which are possible because buyers are willing to go to the farmer and carry home his fresh products.

The only thing necessary to establish the roadside stand as a favored institution among all motorists along country highways is common honesty. But to secure uniform honesty is a problem that the better farmer-merchants have to solve. An organization of farmers' profit-sharing association, to establish standards, both of quality of products and of selling policies, to make inspections of members' stands and to adopt a uniform type of stand and sign which might be expected to gain public recognition because of the high business ethics it would stand for, has been much discussed in certain fruit-growing sections of the New England states.

Farmers are realizing that the possibilities of the roadside stand as a main outlet for their high quality fruit at profitable prices depend upon public confidence. It is now to be expected that they will take steps to secure and hold that confidence.

By a thoughtful selection of varieties for the home orchard, apples can be grown that will keep the family supplied with a succession of ripe fruit from August till March. For Massachusetts conditions, the Department of Pomology at the state agricultural college lists the following varieties in order of their season: Yellow Transparent, Hubbardston, Grimes, Palmer Greening, Delicious, Rhode Greening, Wagener and Baldwin. Few people would want to plant all, but such a list offers a selection. Similarly a succession of varieties could be chosen for other regions, and the state agricultural colleges are always ready to make suggestions.

The same department urges that in commercial orchards not more than half a dozen varieties be planted and declares the best Massachusetts varieties are McIntosh, Baldwin, Wealthy, Oldenburg, Gravenstein, Wagener and Delicious.

Many fruit growers will be indignant at the omission of such old-time favorites as Red Astrachans and Northern Spies and Porters. The department hastens to add that if a family prefers Porter to all other varieties it would certainly be a mistake to leave it out, although it bruises too quickly and easily to make a good market appearance. The others do.

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NEW YORK CITY

**John Wanamaker**  
Broadway at Ninth, New York

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Wanamaker standards of excellence govern the manufacture and sale of all this clothing. Woolens and tailoring alike must conform to our specifications. The result is a suit or topcoat which looks well when first put on, and which holds its shape as long as you wear it. The wear of the fit is as important as the wear of the fabric.



\$40 to \$70

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SPECIALIZED SERVICE—STREET FLOOR

Alechine Is Tied  
for the Chess Lead

Chajes and Rubinstein Draw Their Games at Carlsbad

KARLSBAD, May 5.—The two games in the international chessmasters' tournament here, which were adjourned day before yesterday, were completed last night. Chajes and Rubinstein drew their game, left unfinished in the second round, and Yates and Bogoljubow finished their game from the fourth round, this contest also ending in a draw.

In the fifth round play yesterday both the Americans were defeated. Oernstein by Tryball and Chajes by Tarrasch. Alechine, who now leads the field together with Tryball, disposed of Maroczy. The other results were as follows:

Red defeated Rubinstein, Teichmann defeated Thomas, Saemisch defeated Wolf, Gruenfeld defeated Spielmann, Yates and Tartakower drew, while Bogoljubow and Niemzowitsch had to adjourn their game.

The record to date is Alechine and Tryball, 4 each; Gruenfeld, Reti and Teichmann, 3 each; Bogoljubow, Mayrocz, Niemzowitsch, Saemisch, Tartakower, Thomas, 2½ each; Chajes, Spielmann, Tarrasch, Yates, 2 each; Rubinstein and Wolf, 1½ each; Bernstein 1.

YALE OVERWHELMS  
TECH AT TENNIS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 5.—The Yale varsity tennis team made a clean sweep of its matches with that of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology yesterday afternoon, on the courts of the New Haven Lawn Tennis Club. The visitors failed to win a set. The summary:

## SINGLES

Capt. L. E. Williams, Yale, defeated Capt. L. L. Termaine, Technology, 6-0, 6-2.  
A. W. Jones, Yale, defeated M. L. Tressel, Technology, 6-3, 6-4.  
W. F. Vaughan, Yale, defeated William MacWane, Technology, 6-1, 6-3.  
C. M. Wheeler, Yale, defeated J. E. Russell, Technology, 6-4, 6-4.

## DOUBLES

L. E. Williams and A. W. Jones, Yale, defeated L. L. Termaine and M. L. Tressel, Technology, 6-1, 10-8.  
P. R. Comstock and C. M. Wheeler, Yale, defeated J. E. Russell and William MacWane, Technology, 6-3, 6-4.

WOMEN SWIMMERS  
MAY BRING SUIT

Legal Action Against A. A. U. May Be Resorted To

NEW YORK, May 5.—It appears possible that legal action against the Amateur Athletic Union may be taken by J. A. Reilly, attorney for the Women's Swimming Association of New York, in connection with the A. A. U.'s decision on the appeal of the women from a general order barring all American amateurs from competition abroad.

The women's petition should be considered apart from the general controversy over the A. A. U.'s jurisdiction, upon which the regional officers are voting, and those deciding the appeal should have this in mind. Mr. Reilly wrote F. W. Rubien, national secretary of the A. A. U. The attorney complained that the form of ballot used was unfair.

He accused Mr. Rubien of distorting the swimmers' appeal by suppressing some of the vital correspondence in the pamphlet issued on the controversy. That the women have agreed not to appear in exhibitions if they go abroad, that their amateur standing will be protected and that none of them would be permitted to compete when not in condition, Mr. Reilly said was omitted from the A. A. U. pamphlet.

**BRANCH BANK MOTION DENIED**  
WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Supreme Court today denied the National City Bank and the Chemical National Bank of New York City permission to file briefs as friends of the court in the case brought by the First National Bank of St. Louis in support of the right of national banks to establish branches.

## AWNINGS

The pleasure of a cool home comfortable is unlimited, and the appearance is greatly improved. Blinds and curtains never could take the place of the artistic AWNINGS of the

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There's no doubt about it—children's shoes are quite an expense. Several pairs per year are needed to keep youngsters' feet well-shod. But parents can save on shoe bills if they buy Coward Shoes. They stand the "gaff" so well, boys and girls usually need one or two pairs less per year.

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Materials comprise gingham, pongette, voile and linene; designs include newest checks and Egyptian prints. Trimmings comprise organdie, braid, piping, and individual treatment of collars, cuffs and belts. Monday morning selection is earnestly advised.

Third floor.







# REASON FOR THE BREAK IN STOCKS IS HARD TO FIND

Short-Selling and Liquidation  
Contribute—Business Good  
—Market Position

NEW YORK, May 5 (Special).—Often even experienced Wall Street investors are at a loss to explain a sharp and rather protracted decline in stocks. No one is able to give very satisfactory reasons for the downward movement in prices this week.

The most general explanation is that it was the result of a concerted drive by the professional trading element. Undoubtedly there was considerable short-selling. The closest observers said that, in their judgment, there was fully as much actual liquidation.

Business conditions throughout the United States have not changed greatly. A determined effort on the part of housewives and others to bring down the retail price of sugar has been in progress, and with some success. There has been talk also of a somewhat general buyers' strike because of the high prices of materials and labor. For the same reason there have been reports that building work has been restricted, and with some effect. All such movements have their effect, but those to which reference have been made have not greatly changed the general business situation.

**Business Still Good**

Practically all the reports show that the volume of business and trade is still large and promises to continue so. Business men and bankers have admitted within the last few days that there may be a little let-up temporarily. If there is, it is asserted that it would help the general business position proportionately.

It is plain to be seen that there is a growing disposition to guard against inflation in every direction. So long as this tendency prevails there should be no apprehension that serious inflation will develop.

As was to be expected, following the large May 1 disbursements of the Federal Reserve Bank, the money market and call money, particularly the latter, became easier. The quotation for day-to-day accommodations dropped as low as 4 per cent, but returned to 5 per cent in the last hour of business yesterday.

While special significance was not attached to this upturn, because of the fact that loans made today carry over until Monday, and because the higher quotation was reported after most of the loans for the day had been arranged, authorities on the money market and Wall Street generally look for a stiffening in money rates as the middle of the month approaches.

At that time the Government will be called upon to arrange for maturing of \$500,000,000. This will be in addition to large interest and dividend disbursements by corporations, financial institutions, and municipalities.

Following the large mid-month turn-over, it is expected that call money rates will recede again. Of course, as the season advances, the demand for financing agricultural activities will increase.

It remains to be seen whether the requirements in connection with general business and the financial markets will get larger or smaller. Upon those developments will depend the trend of the general money market to a considerable extent.

**Roads as Whole Doing Well**

The railroads of the country, as a whole, are handling an extraordinary large volume of traffic, and are spending freely in the maintenance of equipment, and their properties generally and also have begun to store coal, in order to have their coal cars free as far as possible by Sept. 1 for the transporting of commercial coal.

Naturally these outlays will increase operating expenses between now and then. Gross earnings are expected to continue large and net earnings to be better than for the corresponding period of last year, unless freight rates should be materially reduced.

Comparatively little progress apparently is being made at the second Near East Conference at Lausanne. The outcome, so far, of the latest reparations offer by the Germans has been wholly in keeping with expectations.

As the French have announced that they will not use these proposals as a basis for further negotiations with the Germans apparently the occupation of the Ruhr will continue, at least until an offer more satisfactory to the French is made. In other words, the Franco-German situation will continue practically in deadlock.

The reduction of 10 cents a barrel in the price of crude oil by the principal producers in the Mid-Continent field, and of 25 cents a barrel in the Pennsylvania field, might have been expected to adversely affect the market for oil stocks and the list as a whole. The fact is that the effect was scarcely appreciable. Wall Street had fully expected these reductions, and when they actually came took them as a matter of course. The oil industry ought to be helped rather than hindered by these price adjustments.

**Market Position Good**

With the foregoing outline of conditions supposed to have a direct influence on the stock market, naturally it may be asked why the sharp decline in prices this week. The best answer that can be given is that they were due to the condition of the stock market itself more than to anything outside of it. Many industrial stocks had been advanced for a long time. There was nothing on which to bid them to higher levels. Conservative observers thought they were too high already, and were strongly in favor of a sharp reaction.

Now that it has come, these same interests are recommending the purchase of the industrial stocks as well as the rails. The latter have not changed much this week and are practically at the same level as a year ago.

The opinion is freely expressed that if railroad shares do not enjoy a more active market this summer no one can undertake to predict when they will.

## New York Stock Market Price Range for the Week Ended Saturday, May 5, 1923

Tr. 1922	Div.	Company	High	Low	Last	Change	Tr. 1922	Div.	Company	High	Low	Last	Change	Tr. 1922	Div.	Company	High	Low	Last	Change
100	100	Adams Express	100	100	100	0	100	100	Chile Copper	100	100	100	0	100	100	Adams Express	100	100	100	0
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## WHEAT HAS LOSS AND CORN GAINS DURING THE WEEK

Liquidation of Wheat Checks  
Advance in Corn—Improved  
Foreign Demand

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
CHICAGO, May 5.—Net losses for the week in wheat, gains and losses in corn, and oats, and losses in rye, marked the course of prices on the Chicago Board of Trade. Decided advances in corn, which reached a new crop high, were checked only by the liquidation in wheat as discouraged long holders dumped the future deliveries of the latter grain.

While watching the irregular declines during the week, the conviction grew with many observers that strong and higher markets are in prospect. European stocks are low and the cables are good, indicating an improved foreign demand. Belief was expressed in several quarters that more export business is being done than is reported.

**Market Expected to Hold**  
Opening of navigation on the Great Lakes, reported yesterday from Mackinac, is an encouraging factor for the near future, as it means heavy shipments of corn and wheat from the United States and Canadian ports. After the break of this week, the uncertainty of the yields and the certainty of demand, the market is expected to hold near to present levels until an advance comes.

Some uneasiness was felt yesterday, as the board operated for the first time under the grain futures act as a contract market. There was no reason for this feeling, because no changes were made in the customary procedures. It is not thought that any traders changed their positions on account of it.

Declines in wheat were started early in the week by speculative long holders adjusting May holdings of wheat. Snow's estimate of the winter wheat crop anticipated a much larger yield than many traders expected. This, combined with generally favorable weather reports, had a bearish effect. Counter factors were strong Liverpool futures, delays in northwestern seeding, and considerable export shipping.

**Corn at New High**  
Corn advanced to its new crop high of 81½ cents for May while other grains lost. Local houses were aggressive, professionals and exporters supporting the market. Trade was much broader and a general belief in higher prices was widespread. Selling met resistance on all sides.

Liquidation in May oats met good buying. Trade was active all week, cash interests furnishing an outlet for the May delivery. Large exports of rye to Germany and broader trading offset liquidating sympathy with wheat and gave rye an independent stability. There was no important selling.

Wheat for May at \$1.20½ showed a loss of 4½ cents from the high of last Saturday; July at \$1.20 was down 3 cents, and September at \$1.18½ declined 2½ cents.

Corn for May at 81 cents gained 1 cent; July at 81½ cents was unchanged; September at 81 cents lost ½ cent.

Oats for May at 44½ cents was down ½ cent; July at 44½ cents gained ½ cent; September at 44 cents lost ½ cent.

Rye for May at 82½ cents was off 1½ cents, and July at 84½ cents was down 2½ cents.

CHICAGO, May 5.—The wheat market here had an upward tendency today during the early dealings. The opening, which varied from unchanged figures to ½ cent higher, with July \$1.18½@1.19, and September \$1.17@1.17½, was followed by moderate gains all around.

After opening unchanged to ½ cent higher, July 80½@81½c, the corn market scored a general advance.

Oats opened ½ to ¾¢ up, July 44½c, and later showed but little tendency to react.

Provisions were inclined to sag.

**BOTH SALES AT  
FALL RIVER SHOW  
GOOD INCREASE**

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 5 (Special).—Prices have declined from one-eighth to one-quarter of a cent from last week's quotations in the cloth market on many styles, sales for this week show a slight increase over the reports of last week. The total sales will not, however, exceed 50,000 pieces. The sales of last week reached only 40,000 and those of the week from April 16 to 21 totaled only 25,000.

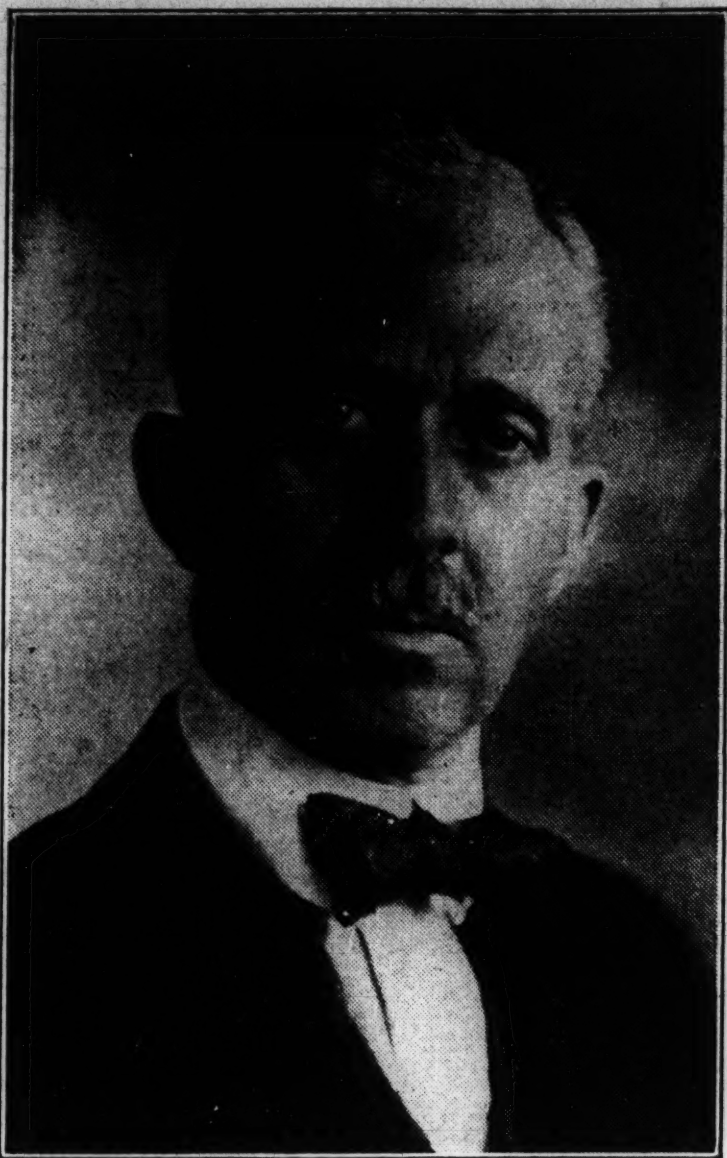
Trading was confined almost entirely to 36-inch low count styles for near-by delivery. Sales were in small lots. Generally the market has continued dull, but no more curtailments have been reported.

The quotations are as follows: 36½-inch, 64x60, 10½c; 39-inch, 66x44, 9½c; 27-inch, 64x60, 8½c; 27-inch, 66x52, 7c; 25-inch, 66x44, 6½c.

**BIG NITRATE MERGER PLAN**  
LONDON, May 5.—The world's largest producer of Chilean nitrate will be British-controlled if a proposed merger is accomplished May 9 between the Lautaro Nitrate Company, Ltd., and the Lastenia Nitrate Company. Productive capacity is estimated at 13,200,000 quintals, which is more than 99 per cent greater than the present capacity. The merger is to be accomplished by the purchase of £3,000,000 par value of shares of the Lastenia Company.

**OIL RESTRICTION IN VIEW**  
LOS ANGELES, May 5.—Important oil companies in the new flush oil districts of southern California have agreed to shut down production 30 per cent because of congestion of pipe lines, tank steamers and railroads occasioned by the enormous production developed in these fields.

**BOURSE BEGINS HOLIDAY**  
PARIS, May 5.—The Bourse here remained closed today and will observe Saturday holidays until Oct. 6.



James Cash Penney

JAMES CASH PENNEY, president of the company bearing his name, heads a merchandising concern that does more than \$50,000,000 worth of business annually through 371 stores in 29 states, from New York to San Francisco and the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

His story is that of the country lad reared in a home of moderate circumstances, and forced to meet problems early in youth. A native of Hamilton, Mo., he attended the public schools, graduating from the high school with the class of '93.

The local store in Hamilton employed Mr. Penney the year after he finished his schooling. He attained some success in hog raising, horse trading and watermelon growing, but convinced that there was more of a future in merchandising he succeeded in getting a position in the general store. The owner agreed to pay young Penney \$25 if he finished out the year—eleven months!

After three years in the Hamilton store, where he had attained to a salary of \$200 annually, Mr. Penney went to Colorado, where he got a position with the Joplin Dry Goods Company in Denver. Seeing no future for himself in a department store, Mr. Penney shortly afterward entered the butcher business, but soon he realized that he could never make a success dependent upon the necessity of slaughter; it was not in his line. So he went to work for one T. M. Callahan, dry goods merchant, at Evanston, Wyo., who had charge of what was called the "Golden Rule Store."

In 1902 Mr. Penney was sent to Kemmerer, Wyo., a small mining town, to open a store for Johnson & Callahan. He only received \$50 a month, but he had a third interest in the store, and in time that undertaking became the start of the J. C. Penney Company of today. He bought out his partners in 1908, and in 1913 incorporated the business. The idea of standardizing was applied along the lines of the "golden rule." One price for all, cash trade, and a policy of service that drew customers.

Mr. Penney has built up his organization by encouraging young men to develop their talents and educate themselves in the business, then offering them a partnership proposition when they showed promise of making good.

**DURANT MOTORS  
15 MONTHS' REPORT**  
Durant Motors, Inc., reports for 15 months ended Dec. 31, 1922, net sales \$39,296,381, cost of sales \$33,767,561, miscellaneous additions \$2,436,239, administration and selling expenses \$2,135,407, net income \$5,831,652. The surplus account as of Dec. 31, last, shows the premium received from sales of capital stock, less selling expenses \$54,567, stocks in affiliated companies \$12,947,505, participating contracts \$23,488,000, total surplus \$42,621,724.

**DIVIDENDS**  
Hayes Wheel Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, to stockholders of record May 31, payable June 15.

Central Mississippi Valley Electric Properties declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the preferred stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

Mohawk Mining Company declared dividend of \$1, same as three months ago, payable June 14 to stock of record May 19.

Butler Mill declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable May 15 to stock of record May 5.

Hosac Cotton Mills declared a quarterly dividend of \$2 a share on the preferred stock, payable May 15 to stock of record May 5.

Quisset Mill declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share on common stock, payable May 15 to stock of record May 5.

Manhattan Shirt Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

**PIG IRON OUTPUT HUGE**  
The production of pig iron in April, 3,547,551 tons, represents an annual rate of 2,564,000 tons. The highest actual output in any year was 39,434,797 tons in 1916, and the greatest pre-war output was 30,966,152 in 1913.

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## SUGAR SHARES HARD HIT BY REACTION AND BOYCOTT TALK

The general market recession on top of the sugar boycott agitation has hit the listed sugar shares hard. The following table shows the reactions from the recent highs:

	Current	1922	Decline
Am Beet Sugar.....	37½	49½	12%
Am Sugar.....	73½	85	11½%
Cuba Cane pf.....	48½	64½	15½%
Cuban Am Sug.....	29½	37½	8%
Cub Dom Sug pf.....	7½	12½	4%
Guantanamo.....	63	75½	12½%
Manati.....	67½	80½	12½%
Punta Alegre.....	67½	80½	12½%
South Porto Rico Sug.....	51½	64½	12½%

## MARKET OPINIONS

A. A. Housman & Co., New York: We are not yet convinced that this bull market will repeat its best prices but do not feel that this should be regarded as an impossible development in event public confidence in the general business situation is restored. For the time being we feel the traders will do well to take profits on fair sized rallies.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: If the moment at which the strongest drive at prices was timed has significance and the manner and viciousness of bear efforts have meaning according to precedent, then it signals nothing else than a culminating phase of the current reaction.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: One thing is quite certain: the recent reaction has greatly improved the technical position. We should think that quite a decided recovery is likely, but the possibility of an extended upward movement from a level which is already high is not very great, and advantage should be taken of any such recovery.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: While we are, in our own mind, perhaps less bearish than we have been, because of the liquidation in securities which has already taken place, we are, nevertheless, not sufficiently convinced that this is merely a corrective in an over-bought bull market, to advise the immediate purchase of securities.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Roughly speaking, a slight decline from current prices will afford buying opportunities as favorable as have been seen in 12 months, and those investors who look for a prolongation of present conditions probably will be attracted to the market by any further conspicuous reactions.

F. L. Milliken & Co., Boston: The liquidation has reached the point where weak-sisters have been eliminated and buying power may be expected to gradually revive.

Tucker, Bartholomew & Co., Boston: There is no real reason for the belief that a bear market is in progress. If the bull market is over, future speculation in figuring out the trend of security prices will have a bull market to look back on which ended without credit stringency, without expanded inventories, without a marked increase of industrial plant facilities, without a period of extravagance, without any general feeling of optimism and without untoward activity. Such a market would be unique in the annals of stock market history.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: Caution is causing a pause in the business movement. Price levels are becoming adjusted. This may take some time. When it is completed, business activity will be resumed. It would seem that the stock market were forecasting this period of price readjustment.

## IRREGULAR PRICE TREND IN CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET

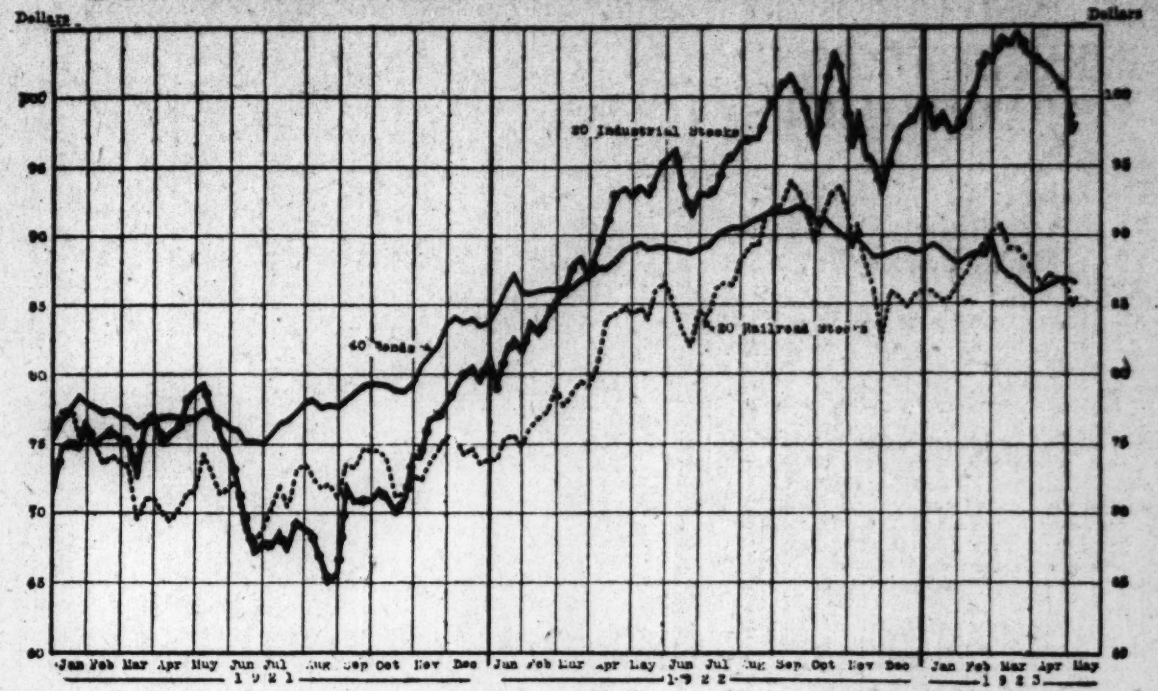
CHICAGO, May 5.—Prices showed no definite trend in the live-stock market yesterday. Beef steers were uneven, but most classes of cattle were steady to strong; hogs were slow and somewhat lower and sheep were slow, with lambs strong.

Receipts, prices and conditions were: Cattle—Receipts, 3000; moderately active; beef steers uneven, generally steady to strong; killing quality fairly good, no strictly choice steers offered; top, \$9.75; several loads bringing that figure; best yearlings, \$8.50; bulls, steady to weak; other classes generally steady; hogs—Receipts, 15,000; few upward to \$9.50; some choice 140 to 180 pounds to shippers, upward to \$10; stockers and feeders, \$7.65.

Sheep—Receipts, 30,000; slow, mostly steady to 10c lower; light hogs off most; closing sales about steady; top, \$9.50; bulk 160 to 225-pound average, \$8.10@8.20; 240 to 325-pound butchers, \$7.80@8.10; packing sows, mostly steady; pigs, 10 to 250 lower; desirable 110 to 120-pound average, \$6.75@7.55; estimated holdover 1000.

Sheep—Receipts, 7000; desirable light and heavy-weight lambs strong; others slow; top wooled lambs, \$15.25; choice 80 other Colorado, \$15@15.25; choice 87 pound shorn lambs, \$12.85; bulk, \$12.65@12.75; some heavies around 107 pounds, \$10.65; practically no sheep here, undertone weak.

## DOWNWARD TREND IN STOCK AND BOND PRICES



After rallying from their decline of last autumn, prices of stocks showed another tendency to recede during March and April, and lately the decline became more pronounced.

In the general upward movement that began in the second half of 1921, industrial stocks took the lead over railroad shares, and the relatively sharper advance by the former is graphically depicted in the accompanying chart.

The movement of bonds has in general con-

formed to that of stocks, though the fluctuations, for reasons quite evident to everyone familiar with the rudiments of corporate finance, have been much smaller.

The average price of 40 selected bonds, as plotted on the chart, shows that the level for these securities is slightly below what it was 12 months ago.

The level for the 20 railroad stocks is approximately the same as a year ago, while industrial stocks are slightly above their level of May, 1922.

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## FREIGHT LOADINGS MAKING HISTORY

Week of April 11 Best for Revenue Traffic for Any Similar Period Since November

According to the American Railway Association's reports, the railroads of the United States continue to break all records in the loading of revenue freight. For the week ended April 11, loadings totaled 957,743 cars, the greatest in any week since Nov. 17, 1922, 251,606 cars in excess of the corresponding week last year, 253,111 greater than the similar week in 1921 and considerably above the similar weeks in 1918, 1919, and 1920. This total was within 6 per cent of the aggregate for the week of Oct. 15, 1920—when loadings were the heaviest in history.

Loadings of forest products were 80,240 cars, the greatest number ever loaded in one week, 2827 over the preceding week, 24,626 greater than 1922 and 32,973 in excess of 1921. Merchandise and miscellaneous freight loadings totaled 590,486 cars, 7354 in excess of the week before, 18,591 greater than last year and 144,333 more than 1921.

Live-stock loadings were 33,317 cars, the largest number loaded in any one week in history. It was an increase of 2998 over the preceding week, 5349 over 1922 and 3586 over 1921. Loadings of grain and grain products aggregated 38,125 cars, 1204 under the week before, but 5047 more than last year and 5454 over 1921.

Coal loadings totaled 179,762 cars, 2594 under the week before, but 116,398 over last year and 41,373 more than two years ago. Loadings of ore numbered 19,903 cars, 1607 over the preceding week, 10,275 over 1922, and 14,065 in excess of 1921. Coke loadings were 18,010 cars, four less than a week before, but 8410 over a year ago and 11,328 more than two years ago.

Increases over the week before in total loadings of all commodities were

reported in all except eastern and southern districts, which showed slight decreases. All districts, however, reported increases over not only the corresponding week of 1922, but also over the similar week in 1921.

## BIG PRODUCTION STOPS SCRAMBLE TO OBTAIN GOODS

The effect of the record production in the United States is becoming more sharply defined in some leading industries. It is seen in the easier conditions in different markets, where supplies have increased and the rush to secure goods has abated, and R. G. Dun's current index number of wholesale prices shows a slight recession.

In considering the present slackening of the business expansion, and the check to the rise in prices, the fact should not be disregarded that the commercial recovery this year has been strikingly rapid, and that prices are much above the low level reached in the after-war deflation.

With many requirements already covered for several months ahead, it was not to be expected that buying would continue at the recent noteworthy rate, or that prices would advance indefinitely, according to R. G. Dun's weekly review of domestic business conditions.

## SIMMS OIL CONCERN'S AFFAIRS

The Simms Petroleum concern for the quarter ended March 31 reports a surplus of \$396,077 after expenses, depreciation and depletion, equal to 58 cents a share (par \$10) on 673,280 shares.

The income account follows: Gross income \$1,463,373; expenses and miscellaneous charges \$479,125; development expenses, \$255,625; depreciation, \$332,552; surplus \$396,077.

**CHILE COPPER DEFICIT**  
The Chile Copper Company has issued its report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, showing a deficit of \$32,498 after interest, depreciation and taxes, compared with a deficit in 1921 of \$5,678,941 and a surplus of \$151,994 in 1920.

## CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, May 5 (Special).—In decisions, overruling protests of Halliwell, Jones & Donald and John A. Conkey & Co., of Boston, the Board of United States General Appraisers finds that Australian, South African and South American wool was properly assessed by the customs appraising officers at the rate of either 15 or 30 cents a pound under paragraph 18 of the Emergency Tariff Act of 1921. Claims for free entry under paragraph 650 of the 1913 law are denied.

In an opinion, sustaining a protest of Edgar & Co., of Philadelphia, the general appraisers find that glass imitation fruit, assessed at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 247, tariff act of 1913, should have been taxed at the rate of only 45 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 84.

The duty on micro-photographic cameras and parts is reduced from 25 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 94, act of 1913, to 15 per cent under paragraph 380, in an opinion sustaining a protest of Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher.

**FORD'S NEW OUTPUT RECORD**  
DETROIT, May 4.—The Ford Motor Company during the week ended May 1 turned out 38,881 completed cars and trucks for domestic use, exceeding the best previous week, that ending April 17, by 69.

**LONDON MONEY RATES**  
LONDON, May 5.—Money here today was 1½ per cent. Discount rates—short bills, 1½@1½ per cent; three months' bills, 2 per cent.

**SKODA OFFER FAILS**  
PARIS, May 5.—Jugoslavians' offer to buy the \$3,000,000 Skoda munition works in Czechoslovakia on credit has failed, the company demanding cash.

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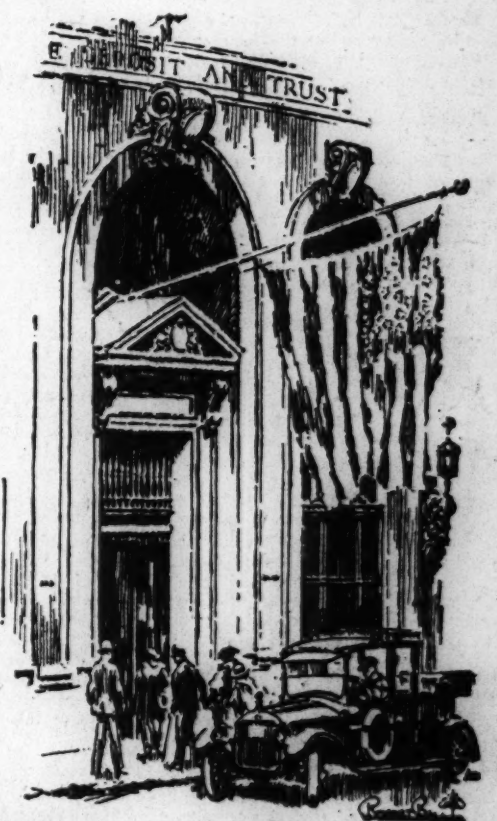
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AT REASONABLE PRICES

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Family Shoe Store  
FINE REPAIRING  
1442 Mass. Ave. Tel. Univ. 7062-M

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WESTON, 686 Mass. Ave., Central Square  
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## MME. BRETT'S BEAUTY SHOP

Hairdressing, Shampooing, Manicuring  
Under Mme. Brett's personal supervision  
30 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass.  
Telephone University 4478-M

## HERSCHEM &amp; CO., INC.

706 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.  
Local and Long Distance Furniture and  
Piano Moving  
Tel. University 9735

## KIDDER'S

Pure Candies and Ice Cream  
1900 Massachusetts Avenue  
Tel. North 1115

## Clock Repairing a Specialty

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678 Mass. Avenue Tel. Univ. 6225-M

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## Durant and Star Cars

Sales and Service  
Edwards Motor Car Co.

530 Columbia Road  
DORCHESTER, MASS.  
Columbia 0600

## Fitchburg

## The Christian Science Monitor

is for sale on the following  
news stands in  
Fitchburg, Mass.:

A. Pizzuti.....6 Prichard St.  
N. Y. Shoe Shine Parlor.....293 Main St.

## Lowell

## The Christian Science Monitor

is for sale on the following  
news stands in  
Lowell, Mass.

Sam McCord (Druggist).....288 Merrimack St.  
Geo. Kavouras.....Westford, Cor. Loring  
W. Mountain.....Westford, Cor. Loring  
Burkshaw Drug Co.....418 Middlesex St.  
Cameron Bros.....Cor. Stevens & Pine  
Charles Anastas.....Cor. Central & Jackson St.  
Baranians & Kravins.....74 South St.  
George's News Stand.....Middlesex St.  
R. R. Station.....Middlesex St.

## IN THE BOOK SHOP

Books of all kinds in a most complete assort-  
ment. Popular prices. Also Wedding Invitations and Greeting Cards.  
Street Floor

## The Bon Marche

LOWELL, MASS.

## WALK-OVER

## BOOT SHOP

WALTER CLARKSON  
54 Central St., 53 Prescott St.

## OUR GREAT

REBUILDING SALE  
SAVES YOU MONEY

## BOSTON LADIES' OUTFITTERS

92-100 Merrimack St. 45-49 Middle St.

## THE SONG SHOP

H. B. LEGGATT, Prop. 127 Merrimack St.  
Hallet & Davis Photographs  
Tuition and Dances Records

## S. B. MEIKLEJOHN

LADIES' TAILORING AND DRESSMAKING.  
HEMSTITCHING AND PICKT EDGING  
68 Central St. Phone 2125

## A. L. KINNEY

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING AND CHILING WORK  
86 Stevens St. Phone 4092-J

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BEAUTY SALON  
SHAMPOOING, MARCEL WAVING  
Around the corner from Y. W. C. A.

## MASSACHUSETTS

## Lowell

(Continued)

Linda Clark Craig  
175 MERRIMACK ST.  
LOWELL,  
MASS.

## WALK TO WALKER'S

Merrimack Square Theatre Building  
Corsets for All Models  
IN POPULAR MAKES  
Fittings at your home by appointment.  
Tel. 2642

M. H. TAYLOR  
Landscape Architect and Gardener  
Tree Surgeon  
78 C Street, Lowell, Mass.

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## "VENUS" SILK STOCKINGS

The Stocking That Wears  
We carry a complete line of the famous  
"Venus" Silk Stockings that give such  
thorough satisfaction. All the desired  
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## ADVANCE SPRING MODELS,

SUITS, DRESSES, COATS  
AND BLOUSES

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312 Union Street LYNN, MASS.

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SHOES FOR THE  
ENTIRE FAMILY  
J. C. Palmer, Manager 26 Market St.  
Established 1865

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Anthracite and Bituminous, and Wood  
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BELLE CLARK LILLIAN JONES  
CLARK CORSET SHOP  
Fitting Our Specialty Lynn, Mass.  
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## HIGGINS

"Malden's Leading Shoe Store"  
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Millinery  
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Converse Sq. Specialty Shop  
We specialize in all kinds of white and colored  
wash goods. Linens, Dometics, Bedding and  
Draperies materials. Women's and children's  
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Next door to Orpheum Theatre Tel. 996

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JEWELER AND ENGRAVER  
Fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing  
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Joan's Block Tel. 0684-M

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FARM DAIRY  
Telephone Connection  
J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.  
PURE MILK AND CREAM  
A. C. GARDNER, Jeweler  
Established 1867  
543 Pleasant St.  
Superior Repair Service.

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Plumbing Heating Metal Work  
Bedford St., Cor. Acushnet Ave. Tel. 1973

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General Contractors  
Houses, Mills, Stores & Alterations & Repairs

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is for sale on the following  
news stands in  
Pittsfield, Mass.:

The Berkshire News Co.....28 South St.  
Wm. Nugent Co. Inc.....88 North St.

## THE PITTSFIELD NATIONAL BANK

Commercial Department. Savings  
Department. Christmas Club.  
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

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MRS. MALCOLM MRS. HUBBARD  
Hairdressing, Manicuring, Custom Corsets,  
Shampooing. Home appointments if desired.  
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PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS  
Resources over Six Million Dollars.  
Why not start a Savings Account?

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Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing  
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MOVING AND STORAGE  
D. O. ADAMS, Proprietor  
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First-Class Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor  
Dressing, Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing  
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MILLINERY  
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## W. H. SHEDD

Plumbing and Heating  
78 Pleasant Street Pittsfield, Mass.

## RICE &amp; KELLY

GOOD FURNITURE  
285 North St. Pittsfield, Mass.

## MASSACHUSETTS

## Pittsfield

(Continued)

Like thousands of others, you'll  
find that "Quality Hardware"  
is the only kind we sell. May  
we enjoy your patronage?

Peirson Hardware Co.  
PITTSFIELD, MASS.

## L. H. RIESER

Fine Ice Creams, Confectionery and  
Fancy Bakery

19 North Street Phone 580

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Walk-Over  
SHOE STORE  
135 North Street

## THE BERKSHIRE LOAN

AND TRUST CO.  
INVITES YOUR ACCOUNT  
No last time with our certificates of deposit.  
Interest begins at once.

SUNDAY, MAY 13th, MOTHER'S DAY  
"Say It With Flowers"

## F. I. DRAKE &amp; CO.

170 North Street

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You will find a complete line of quality  
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128 North Street

## THE FLOWER SHOP, INC.

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The best of Flowers  
and Service as good

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Fancy Groceries, Meats, Fruits  
Vegetables and Confectionery

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Thoroughly equipped to render complete  
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Complete Stock of Records—Courteous Service  
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EXCLUSIVE CORSETS AND LINGERIE  
Bon Ton Corsets. Complete Line of Brassieres

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Painting and Decorating  
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Shop  
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FOR FURS  
ABSOLUTE PROTECTION  
Also Relining and Repairing

## A. F. LEONARD &amp; SON

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If you want clothes BECOMING to  
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Band and Orchestra Instruments  
309 Violins, old and new. A few genuine rare  
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242 WORTHINGTON STREET

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The Crescent News Stand, Union Depot  
Seaboard Hotel, 408 W. Walnut St.  
G. D. McQuinn, 408 W. Walnut St.  
Lonsdale Hotel, 9th and Main Sts.  
Carter Hotel, 4th and Main Sts.  
Waller Hotel, 4th and Main Sts.  
Perry & Griffin, 115 So. Fourth St.  
Van Ness, 7th and Water Sts.

## LOUISIANA

## New Orleans

**The Christian Science Monitor**  
is for sale on the following  
news stands in  
New Orleans, La.:

Hill's Book Store, 104 St. Charles St.  
George Wallace, Cor. Royal and Canal Sts.  
Harry's News Stand, 104 Canal St.

Store for Men  
**SUMMER CLOTHING**  
Hats and Furnishings  
**FRANK B. SULLIVAN, INC.**  
400 St. Charles Street

We invite your business

**WHITNEY-CENTRAL  
BANKS**  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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Dependable silk hosiery for the family  
**W. B. KOHLMAN**  
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**PHOTOGRAPHS**  
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Old and faded photographs copied and enlarged.  
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**CADILLAC**  
Than to Wish You Had."  
**GUS D. REVOL**  
Distributors, NEW ORLEANS

## CONWAY'S BABY SHOP

Hand-made Infant Wear  
1200 St. Charles Avenue

Oldsmobile  
**Gulf Oldsmobile Co., Inc.**  
DISTRIBUTORS  
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**FRENCH PERFUMERY**  
Try our Louisiana Magnolia at \$1.00 oz.  
and Bouquet d'Orleans at \$2.00 oz.  
Guaranteed to give satisfaction.  
**ROYAL PERFUME CO., Inc.** 221 Royal St.  
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For better work, consistent with reasonable  
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Rogers Book Store, 87 Haywood St.

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**W. E. MOSS**  
Fancy Groceries and Fresh Meats  
701-B West Trade Street Phone 954

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**The Christian Science Monitor**  
is for sale on the following  
news stands in  
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The Savers Hotel  
Muskogee Indian Trading Co.

## Oklahoma City

**The Christian Science Monitor**  
is for sale on the following  
news stands in  
Oklahoma City, Okla.:

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Fred Harvey News Stand, Price News Service

**CUSTOM TAILORED CLOTHES**  
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ART NOVELTIES—EXCLUSIVE LINGERIE  
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**GALLOWAY & STEELE CLO. CO.**  
260 W. Main St., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
The Finest of Ready-to-Wear Clothing and  
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Layover  
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OKLAHOMA-PERLENS ERLING CO.  
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Patented Process Belting  
Old leather rebuilt, guaranteed, Big Savings.  
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Moderately priced—  
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MODERATE PRICES  
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Everything in Fine Hosiery  
We never sell seconds

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Silk, Fur and Velvet Specialties  
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"Where Price and Quality Meet"  
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IN  
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Ladies' Ready-to-Wear and Millinery  
Guaranteed Silk Hose and Ladies'  
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Men's Tailored Clothes of Quality  
\$30 to \$80 the Suit  
We fit them in the Sizing  
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Herein Concerts  
All Celebrated Artists  
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CORRECTLY FITTED  
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The Quality Store for  
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Our unusual facilities to serve you  
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400 S. MAIN  
EVERYTHING IN FINE HOSIERY  
We Never Sell Seconds  
**DORIS KINTNER**  
Pianist, Organist, Accompanist and Teacher  
Studio—108 Alhambra Square, Tel.

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World News Co., 5th & Market Sts.

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Hermitage Hotel

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Teacher and Instructor in Shorthand, Bookkeeping  
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## TEXAS

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Morgan C. Jones, 111 So. Erway St.

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Kodaks and Kodak Finishing.

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THE HOUSE OF QUALITY  
Everything for Women and Children  
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods  
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We appreciate your business.

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MOVING IS OUR  
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MAINTENANCE AND CLEANERS  
We specialize in Family House Dry Work  
Satisfaction Guaranteed on All Work  
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Always fresh, sweet and clean  
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SCIENTIFIC  
CLEANERS AND DYERS**  
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A Large Retail Dry Goods House in the South  
Everything for personal wear of man, woman,  
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**Rodgers-Meyers Furniture Co.**  
Good Quality Home Furnishings  
Furniture, Floor Coverings and Draperies of  
Every Variety  
PRICES MOST MODERATE

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Science Monitor readers.

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IMPORTER and CREATOR of CORRECT HATS  
Miss Bettie Harris, Hemstitching and  
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GUARANTEE QUALITY AND SERVICE  
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Patent Attorney  
Patents Obtained for Inventors  
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**El Paso**

**The Christian Science Monitor**  
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El Paso, Texas:

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Pass City News Co.,  
Cor. Mills & N. Oregon Sts.

"El Paso's Store of Individual Shops"  
WEARING APPAREL and MILLINERY  
Exclusive Styles, Moderate Prices  
A Cordial Welcome Awaits You  
WOMAN'S FASHION, 407 N. Mesa Ave.  
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OFFICE SUPPLIES  
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Fine Candies, Light Lunches  
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"THE STOCKS I. O. L. STORE"  
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"There is one near you"  
PURE FOOD PRODUCTS at RIGHT PRICES  
SAVINGS BANK  
Capital and Surplus \$200,000.00  
4% INTEREST PAID ON  
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First Grade Material and Workmanship  
Children's New Shoes  
PICKEL BROTHERS  
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## TEXAS

## El Paso

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Furniture, Draperies, Linoleum,  
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Samples cheerfully furnished and prices quoted.  
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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Poet Who "Never Spoke Out"

CERTAIN poets, however varied their achievement, are destined to be known as writers of a single poem. This is notably true in the case of Thomas Gray—the poet of the famous "Elegy." His reputation has indeed suffered at the hands of friends as well as foes. Dr. Johnson, with the peculiar obliquity which often marked that great man, denounces him in sledge-hammer fashion:

"Sir, I do not think Gray a first-rate poet. He has not a bold imagination, nor much command of words. The obscurity in which he has involved himself, will not persuade us that he is sublime."

Arnold, on the other hand, includes him in the ranks of the classics, ranks from which Chaucer and Burns have been reluctantly excluded; but even while doing so he adds: "He is the scattiest and faintest of the classics." And elsewhere, he gives the dictum, so frequently quoted: "He never spoke out."

Thus we find Gray accused of lack of imagination by one, of lack of power by another. Yet when the dispassionate student of poetry turns to the works themselves for evidence, he is pleasantly disappointed.

Gray's letters are an interesting study, because in them we find almost the first signs in English poetry of the romantic enjoyment of nature—the love of mountains and wild spaces so beloved by Byron and Wordsworth, so mistrusted by the more matter-of-fact Addison and Pope. With Gray, this new sense for nature first becomes explicit.

But it is not only in his keen appreciation of nature that Gray was in advance of his time and points to the age to come. He was one of the first to turn to the past for his inspiration—to the mighty Old Norse Sagas, and to the Celtic fairy lore. To adequately reproduce that grim Norse spirit a man of more rude vigor than Gray was demanded; it is doubtful whether anyone reared in the school of the eighteenth century could have reproduced it with any fullness. (Wagner in his music has done more than anyone else to interpret it to the modern world.) But Gray's achievement is no mean one. In "The Fatal Sisters," for instance, with its terseness and intensity, the reader can get a good glimpse at least of those grim, relentless days.

But Gray is at his best in the odes. Here again he is a precursor of days to come. While Cowley and others were glibly using the term "Pindaric Ode" for the wildest, most irregular outbursts, Gray, with a truly modern sense for scholarly accuracy, had made a painstaking study of the Greek form, and had embodied in his own odes the tripartite structure essential to the Greek. He had, in fact, rediscovered the Greek ode. One may well question the advantage of

rediscovering it, for no one today can bring back the setting that was so necessary to the complete effect of Pindar's poetry: the music and rhythmic dancing that accompanied the odes, the splendid athletes—models of Phidias and Praxiteles—whom the odes glorified, the clear blue sky, with the Greek temple pillars outlined against it. But what could be recaptured, Gray has brought to us; the intricate structure, the musical cadence, the richness and variety of imagery, and much of the dramatic power. Two are especially noble, "The Bard" and "The Progress of Poesy." The former pictures the last of the old Celtic bards hurling defiance at the King, who has persecuted his order, and in his denunciation prophesying all the future history of the race. Dramatic power

ach showing, his shoulder and one fore paw in the cat's mouth; his brown eye wide open, piteous. I fell on Boo: "Drop that chipmunk!" Whirling eyes of astonishment, Boo-boo obediently relaxed his grip.

"Whick!" said my friend, and was gone in the wall. Later, I went out to see how the rescued one was. . . There he was coked up on a stone . . . "not a shade on his brow," as novelists say; and gazing at me with unimpaired impudence. "You are a tough chipmunk!" I muttered; and he ably washed his face. Apparently being in a cat's mouth is an every-day affair.

And at lunch, which I had blossomed, with a fragrant currant bush blossoming at my elbow, there he was not five feet away, poisoning on the wall again frightfully mumpy as to cheeks, staring at me with bulging brown eyes and one hand on his heart. . . I am and eggs were cooling—and his out, once for all, which could sit still

## To the Stream, Hasting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Sweet swift stream, swift foolish stream,  
Will you never pause to dream?

Must you ever hurry by  
These delightful banks? And why  
Tesse those aged pines? Why mock  
With bubble-winks you solemn rock?

One second moment pause,  
White, slight, chatterer. Because  
The clouds are restless, must you be  
Impatient also for the sea?

Rest, pool-still, and you will find  
Loveliness else left behind.

Rest, and hold the mirrored hue  
Of heaven for us, hasting too.

T. Morris Longstreth.

clous Egyptian moonlight with the real Pyramid of Giza forming a background—did capture my imagination, and I therewith parted from much gold and took away instead two pieces of paper, billets-de placement, which represented seats in a front box.

An invitation had come for an overnight visit to a friend's caravan which had been brought within five miles of the Great Pyramid. The Post, my companion on this occasion also, and I, were on tip-toe over this opportunity to get our first glimpse of desert life and rode out in the golden afternoon to this very luxurious camp which made a few dots on the endless expanse of sandy sand. After a leisurely dinner, beautifully cooked by another pot-black treasure, we watched the brilliant sky draw down around, warm and intimate. The stars seemed so close we could almost reach up and pluck them from the deep blue canopy of night. A faint,

## Humility

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS claimed of King Solomon, one of the most prominent figures in Bible history, that he built up his renowned wisdom on a foundation of humility. When he had been elected ruler over Israel, he talked with God about his sense of unworthiness, stating that he was like a little child, not knowing where to begin, and that he needed "an understanding heart" and discernment, in order to fill his great office acceptably to God. This humble confession prepared him to receive God's gift of wisdom to a very marked extent. On a certain occasion he was called upon to decide justly between two women, who both laid claim to the same child, and where there were no witnesses upon whom to call. His ruling has caused the name of Solomon to become a synonym for wise decisions ever since. Years later, after a long reign, Solomon himself realized what humility had accomplished for him; and in one of the Proverbs attributed to him it is stated that riches and honor and long life could be obtained only through humility and the fear of the Lord.

There is a charm and sweetness about true humility that is felt by nearly all who come in contact with it; and it is of great value in smoothing the path of its possessor. On a basis of true humility may be reared a structure of helpfulness that cannot be built upon any other virtue, except love; for what Paul says about charity, or love, may also be said of humility: it "suffereth long, and is kind; . . . envieth not; . . . vaunteth not itself; is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh not evil; rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth; beareth all things, believeth all things, . . . endureth all things." A person with a sense of true humility lives at peace with his neighbors and his co-workers. His "understanding heart" agrees with Mrs. Eddy's assertion in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 224), "We should remember that the world is wide; that there are a thousand million different human wills, opinions, ambitions, tastes, and loves;" and with what she

further says, that "we should go forth into life with the smallest expectations, but with the largest patience; with a keen relish for and appreciation of everything beautiful, great, and good;" and still further, "with a charity broad enough to cover the whole world's evil, and sweet enough to neutralize what is bitter in it,—determined not to be offended when no wrong is meant, nor even when it is, unless the offense be against God." The Bible records many instances of sweet humility. When Jesus asked the one healed who was born blind, whether he believed "on the Son of God," the erstwhile blind man inquired with sincerity, "Who is he, Lord, that I might believe on him?" And upon learning that it was the Christ, he had no difficulty in accepting the truth; for we read that he believed immediately.

True humility greatly aids the power of observation, quick perception of anything amiss. Then it unostentatiously helps to right it, never looking unjustly for credit or reward, but continuing to accomplish good, because this is the right thing to do. It comprises willingness to take orders; readiness to be instructed; sincerity of purpose, that can unquestioningly turn to the thing that is right—such sincerity as Saul of Tarsus displayed on the way to Damascus. When God spoke to him through the revelation of Christ Jesus, his honesty readily inquired, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" Previously he had been most zealous in persecuting the Christians, in the assumption that he was serving God; and when he perceived the enormity of the wrong he had perpetrated, he suddenly became temporarily blind. He had no difficulty, however, later on, in publicly acknowledging his previous mistake by changing over to the defense of Christianity, and by the eloquent furthering of that Cause which previously he had sought, perhaps more assiduously than others, to destroy. And God, who knows the hearts of men, guided Paul's unusual powers in the direction of good. Strong characters, such as he, have little difficulty in meekly accepting the teachings of Truth, for humility and strength are closely allied.



Scene Near Heiden, Switzerland, in May

and intensely mark the whole poem. "Though the 'Progress of Poesy' lacks the dramatic sense, there is beautiful poetry to compensate. From strophe to strophe, the poet traces the influence of poetry. It is found

"In climes beyond the solar road  
Where shaggy forms, o'er ice-built  
mountains roam."

and then it passes o'er "Delphi's steep," whence, as the glory of Greece and of Rome fades, it passes to England. For poetry, as he conceives it, must always follow in the footsteps of freedom.

"Far from the sun and summer gale,  
In thy green lap was nature's darling  
laid."

What time, where lucid Avon strayed,  
To him the mighty Mother did  
unveil  
Her awful face. The dauntless child  
Stretched forth his little arms and  
smiled."

Lovely as this tribute to Shakespeare is, it is not so impressive as the lines about Milton:

"Nor second he, that rode sublime  
Upon the seraph wings of ecstasy,  
The secrets of the abyss to spy."

He passed the flaming bounds of  
place and time; angelic forms  
The living throne, the sapphire-blaze,  
Where angels tremble while they gaze,  
He saw."

At the end of the poem he ponders who is to be the great poet of his day, who shall inherit the plian of the Theban eagle, the lyre of Pindar? We of today are not deeply concerned about that. The formal ode is to most of us a transparent, if not a wholly artificial thing; we are unresponsive to the elaborate structure that it requires; but for splendor of imagery, brilliancy of picture, grave, sonorous beauty, we can see in Gray himself no unworthy successor to the Greek chorist. In that sense, indeed, Gray is a classic.

Thus the poet who never spoke out, the poet of a single poem, begins to reveal new facets of his character to the sympathetic reader. It is not a little to be the first to thrill in response to the loveliness of mountain fastnesses, to see the meaning of the old world of mythology, to reconstruct for us the ode as the Greeks knew it. And he has done all with such loving care. We know that he spent many years perfecting his "Elegy," making it as beautiful as lay within his power. All his work is wrought with the same finish, the same exquisiteness of well-turned phrases, of apt and glowing word. Of his own verse we might well use his own words:

"Hark his hands the lyre explore!  
Bright-eyed fancy hovering o'er  
Scatters from her pictured urn  
Thoughts that breathe, and words,  
that burn."

## Chipmunks and Ogres

Breakfast outdoors is a fests, now; one forgets to eat. Just as I sat down today, however, tragedy intervened. I rushed and saved my chipmunk. I had seen the sleek little gray head peering above the corner of the wall; it stayed there, chewing merrily, apparently unaware of my presence. Then a yellow thing glided across the grass; I leaped—so did the cat; there was a mad scuffling in leaves and Boo-boo, fishing yemously in a chink of the wall, brought out my poor little friend—upside down, all his pretty white stom-

ach showing, his shoulder and one fore paw in the cat's mouth; his brown eye wide open, piteous. I fell on Boo: "Drop that chipmunk!" Whirling eyes of astonishment, Boo-boo obediently relaxed his grip.

"Whick!" said my friend, and was gone in the wall. Later, I went out to see how the rescued one was. . . There he was coked up on a stone . . . "not a shade on his brow," as novelists say; and gazing at me with unimpaired impudence. "You are a tough chipmunk!" I muttered; and he ably washed his face. Apparently being in a cat's mouth is an every-day affair.

And at lunch, which I had blossomed, with a fragrant currant bush blossoming at my elbow, there he was not five feet away, poisoning on the wall again frightfully mumpy as to cheeks, staring at me with bulging brown eyes and one hand on his heart. . . I am and eggs were cooling—and his out, once for all, which could sit still

the longest, chipmunk or I. So I sat. And he sat. He didn't stir a whisker. His head was raised and turned to one side, with those absurd mumps protruding; he had the air of a martyr. . . I am and eggs were cooling—and his out, once for all, which could sit still

Just then came the smallest of sounds: Goliath, asleep behind me, had lifted his head. My chipmunk's stone was empty! With not even the courtesy of a whick, he had invisibly—while I was staring at him—gone! In fact, there never had been a chipmunk. The world was empty of them. . . As usual, I had learned nothing. But I could not regret those moments. Longer than ever before, my eyes had lingered on the very pattern of his nostrils—the soft puff in his sleek stomach where the breath puffed in and out—the curve and coloring of his tiny claws—the slope and scope of impressive whiskers! And I think he had equally digested me. It was the most mutual time we had ever had. As for the chipmunk, he doubtless tired of naturalistic sensations, and will discourse for the rest of his life on "Ogres Who Sit Still and Wink!"—Anne Bosworth Greene, in "The Lone Winter."

## Significant Detail

I remember a black sofa, which smelt of dust, an antimacassar over its head. That sofa would wake to squeak tales if I stood on it to inspect the model of a ship in yellow ivory, resting on a wall-bracket above. There were many old shells in the polished brass fender, some with thick orange lips and spotted backs; others were spirals of mother-of-pearl, which took different colours for every way you held them. You could get the only sound in the room by putting the shells to your ear. Like the people of the portraits, it was impossible to believe the shells had ever lived. The inside of the grate was filled with white paper, and the trickles of fine dust which rested in its crevices would start and run stealthily when people walked in the room. . . H. W. Tomlinson, in "London River."

SPRING unfolds herself with slow, sweet movements in the orchard country of eastern Switzerland. And when, late in May, she stands revealed in all the loveliness of nature's full bloom, it is to charm men's eyes with a beauty quite indescribable.

The first hint of the glory in store comes with the budding of ten thousand cherry trees scattered over the gentle slope between St. Gallen and Lake Constance. Blossoming of apple and pear trees follows until a score of villages along the shores of the lake and among the near-by Alpine foothills are almost wrapped in a robe of white.

Heiden is in the very heart of this orchard land. It lies in the hills a few hundred feet above "Bodensee," in delightful walking distance from St. Gallen, if one be energetic enough to look complacently upon ten miles. Many friendly little hamlets lie along the way.

Down on the lakeside lies Rorschach, a large town whence steamers cross to Germany and Austria. The railway, too, comes direct from St. Gallen and continues on in several directions. But, most enticing of all, it takes one up the hill to Heiden by a sort of narrow-gauge, cog-wheel arrangement. There are two cars, and the one in which second-class passengers are entitled to seat themselves—there is no first-class on these branch lines—has comfortable places on the roof, under an awning and protected from the engine's belchings by a screen.

The distance is but six miles or thereabouts, but the pace is slow, offering ample time to look upon the beauty of lake and countryside which reveals itself more fully with every yard of ascent.

Thus we climb to Heiden, tarrying at two or three groups of houses on the way, and looking backward along a single track that cleaves evenly a vast orchard white as drifted snow. The whole ascent is through apple and cherry trees. No climb among precipitous heights and along dizzy ledges can compare to it.

Too little has been said and written about this part of Switzerland; too much could not be told of it. We think of Switzerland as a place of majestic heights, snow-crowned eternally; of Alpine pastures, perhaps, where goats and cattle graze. We have seen Lucerne and Geneva and Lauterbrunnen, or at any rate, heard all about them. But here around Lake Constance is a land of loveliness, in soft, bewitching charm, without a peer.

From the pine-arched park, overlooking Lake Constance, we may look into Germany, on the one hand, and into Austria, on the other. All about are the gentle foothills and down to the waterside for miles stretch the orchards. Across, beyond the Austrian shore, lie snow-crowned, the Alps of the Tyrol. Behind us, southward, rises the Sants range of Swiss Alps, with graceful Sants itself seeming close at hand in the clear air.

"Aida" on the Nile

When we arrived in Cairo the air was full of the wonderful gala performance that was to be given at the Great Pyramid to honour a visiting potentate, an Eastern prince who was a guest of the British authorities. At the time, I was not interested in the historical side of the pageant, but the idea of "Aida" on the banks of the Nile in its own setting—the real lush-

tangy, desert-wind tempered the warmth.

Three-quarters of an hour brought us to a scene, the grandeur, charm and beauty of which it seems impossible to portray. It remains stamped upon my memory like an Arabian Night's Dream.

In front of the Great Pyramid of Giza, between it and the Menes House, had been built a stage of heroic proportions, surrounded by palms and flowering trees; then an orchestra pit, and boxes and seats to accommodate two thousand persons. These were packed, to overflowing, with an audience that came out from Cairo.

What a picture! Directly above the apex of the Great Pyramid, which loomed to almost interminable heights in front of us, rode the full moon in a brilliant scintillating, sensuous, blue-arching curtain. On the Pyramid itself were ranged rows of Egyptian soldiers in their picturesque costumes and at the base behind the platform-stage, were hundreds of mounted Bedouins, their magnificent horses with gorgeous trappings and their handsome faces set in the burnous and flowing bit, low robes of white. Then came the scarlet-touched uniforms of some mounted guards with lances, then the stage—then the orchestra, and, rising tier after tier, the audience. The élite of resident and visiting Egypt was there, including several royal princes, brilliant in scarlet and gold lace. All was lit by the moon's effulgence, with no counterfitted light whatever.

The Nile scene of "Aida" was marvellously done by the caste of French and Italian singers, which included some famous names. But the details of nomenclature do not register. It was the eternal beauty of the place, accentuated and focused by humans, that mattered. — Grace Thompson Seton, in "A Woman Tendentoot in Egypt."

## Philip Freneau's Poetry

Here was a man equipped by nature for a true poet, a man with a message, yet dwarfed and silenced by his environment. America was not ready for her singer. It took half a century more to make way in the wilderness for the new message that had been whispered to Freneau in his young manhood. Had he been a great world poet he would have been heard despite all difficulties, he would have trumped down the barriers about him and compelled his age to listen, but the task was beyond him. America to this day has produced no poet who has performed such a labor of Hercules. Freneau turned deliberately to the world of affairs and suffered his early dream to fade gradually away.

In June, 1788, the very year that witnessed the Kilmarnock edition of Burns, there appeared from the press of Francis Bailey of Philadelphia the first collected edition of Freneau's poems. It was published with hesitation; its author was at sea; for more than a year the manuscript had been in the hands of the printer.

This volume to this day has never received the consideration which it deserves. It was the first collection of poems deserving of the name ever made by an American poet. But it is far more than a bibliographical curiosity; it contained the first germs of true original poetry that America produced. It was, moreover, the work of a man who was not content merely to follow, but who left his contemporaries behind and pushed vigorously though crudely, it must be confessed, into

untrodden regions and blazed pathways in the wilderness.

That Freneau was a pioneer in the dim, romantic world that was to be explored by Coleridge and Poe no one may doubt who reads his "House of Night"; that he was a pioneer in the movement that succeeded in throwing off the chain forged by Pope is evident from even a cursory examination of his editions. "The Wild Honey-suckle," for instance, which was written in 1788, twelve years before the appearance of the "Lyrical Ballads" is as spontaneous and as free from Pope as anything by Wordsworth. It is a nature lyric written with the eye upon the object, without recollection of other poetry, and it draws from the humble flower a lesson for humanity in the true Wordsworthian manner. Before Freneau, American poetry had been full of the egotism, the yew, and the Babylonian willow, the nightingale, the lark—the flora and the fauna of Hebrew and British bards. Classic English poetry had looked away from the actual landscape and had been about as British in background as the "Eclogues" of Vergil. In Freneau we find for the first time the actual life of the American forest—the wild pink, the elm, the wild honey-suckle, the pumpkin, the blackberry, the squirrel, the "loquacious whippoorwill"—and in addition to this the varied life of the American tropic islands. We find for the first time examples of that true poetic spirit that could find poetry in humble and even vulgar things; that, furthermore, like Burns, could draw from the phenomena of lowly nature deep lessons for human life. He sees the reflection of the stars in the bosom of the river:

But when the tide had ebbed away  
The scene fantastic with it fled.  
A bank of mud around me lay,  
And sea-weed on the river's bed.

And from this he draws the obvious moral. Consider what Pope would have said of mud. Indeed, to appreciate Freneau, one must habituate one's self to the atmosphere of the classic age and view things from the classic point of view. Whether Freneau influenced the school of poets who in England broke away from the eighteenth century methods it is useless to ask. We may observe, however, that Freneau's poems were known and read freely in England at the dawn of the critical period in British poetry, and that even Scott could "lift" without comment a whole line from one of them.—Fred Lewis Pattee, in "Side-lights on American Literature."

## Lo! on the Plains of Bethel

Lo! on the plains of Bethel lay  
An outworn and unshod alone,  
His couch the tawny mortar clay,  
His pillow that storm-haunted stone;  
The hollow winds howled down the starlit plain,  
All white and wild with highborn wintry rain.

Yet here God's ladder was let down,  
Yes, only here for aye and aye!  
Not in the high-walled, splendid town,  
Not to the throned king feasting high,  
But far beneath the storied Syrian stars  
God's ladder fell from out the golden bars.  
And ever thus. Take heart! to some  
The hand of fortune pours her horn  
Of plenty, smiling where they come;  
And some to wit and some to wealth  
are born,  
And some are born to pomp and splendour ease;  
But lo! God's shining ladder leans to none of these.  
—Joaquin Miller.

## Taken Together

It always struck me as a singular proof of good taste, good sense, and liberal thinking, in an old friend, who had Paley's Rights of Man and Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution bound up in one volume, and who said, that, both together, they made a very good book.—Hazlitt.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1923

## Editorials

### Henry Ford and His Fortune

THE revelation of the enormous accumulation of wealth by the Ford Motor Company, made by the filing of its annual statement this week, attracts attention to the fact that Mr. Ford has been free, in the main, from the attacks commonly made on the accumulators of great wealth. He and his only son own the whole of the capital stock of the company.

Their net profits last year were \$119,000,000. The cash holdings of the company deposited in various banks amounted on Feb. 28 to over \$159,000,000. The two men together are believed to be the richest men in the world, and are certainly in enjoyment of the largest individual income possessed by any capitalists of today. People who like to figure on the comparative wealth of great captains of industry assert that the revenues of John D. Rockefeller have been greater than those of Ford, but that his lavish gifts to various charities and foundations have reduced his capital below the Ford level. The only corporation with a larger holding of cash and securities in the United States than the Fords' is the United States Steel Corporation, but that corporation has something more than 170,000 stockholders. The holdings of the Ford Company are possessed by two men only—father and son.

Amazing as it is that so colossal a fortune should have been accumulated in the space of twenty years, for twenty years ago Ford was a bookkeeper on a slender salary, it is, perhaps, even more astonishing that its accumulation should have been accompanied by so little public hostility. Most great fortunes have been built up, either by the exercise of some special privilege, obtained and maintained by the corruption of legislative bodies, or else by methods akin to the law of the jungle. The average captain of industry climbs upward over the bruised and prostrate bodies of his rivals. The railroad multimillionaire has too often achieved his eminence at the cost of reorganizations and receiverships that have beggared thousands. The fortune founded on financial operations in Wall Street is apt to be a fortune acquired by the methods of the buccaneer. Against the Carnegies, the Rockefellers, the Goulds, the Morgans, there have always been directed savage attacks, based upon either ethical or legalistic grounds. Against Ford there has been apparently no public criticism directed whatsoever.

Even labor, organized labor, ordinarily so tenacious of its privileges, is virtually quiescent in contemplation of the Ford success. More than any one man or group of men, he has made Detroit a nonunion city, but in doing it he led the way in paying high wages, and making high wages pay him. But for all his refusal to recognize union labor in his shops, we find no outcry against his product raised by the spokesmen of union labor, and his cars are owned and driven generally by men who hold union cards. It is a curious phenomenon that on one of the touchiest points in the organization of industry Mr. Ford, without yielding one single iota, has been able to avoid any controversy whatsoever.

It of course is not probable that he has attained his eminence and his enormous wealth without personal antagonisms. The great mortality among chief executives in the Ford works is a matter of notoriety, and has been commented upon in the very searching study of his life and methods made by his former director of welfare, Samuel S. Marquis. Few men have been able to work with him after they had attained anything like prominence in his organization. But he usually made them rich before quietly crowding them out. Nor is there lacking acrid comment upon the failure of those who shared in his earlier, and abortive, efforts to get a car upon the market to reap any part of the golden flood that attended his ultimate success. There are stockholders in the earlier Ford corporations who wonder that there should never have come to them some recompense for the money they lost in those futile experiments that led up to the ultimate triumph.

It cannot be said that Mr. Ford has purchased his immunity from hostile criticism by lavish deeds of charity. He is no philanthropist, nor has he sought to use ostentatious philanthropy as a bribe to public opinion. A great hospital in Detroit bears his name. But it is perhaps the one monument to his public benefactions. What his private charities may be, no one knows. And yet it may well be questioned whether he has not contributed more to human welfare and happiness, and will not in future contribute more than any philanthropist, by his policy of extending the opportunities for employment and making the employment remunerative when the conditions of production make it impossible for him to let it be either pleasant or interesting. Mr. Ford frankly says that he believes that in extending his industrial activities, and thereby multiplying the number of opportunities for men to be self-supporting, he does more for humanity than he could by creating foundations for the investigation of economic conditions, or by establishing great funds, from the income of which the world is to be more generally medicated than it is today. He admits that present-day industrial conditions, compelling quantity production as the end most to be sought, are reducing men in certain branches of industry to the level of machines, but his proposition is that while they are serving as machines they should be paid so that in their leisure hours they may live comfortably and have opportunity for rational enjoyment and self-improvement. He holds also that ultimately the hours of labor can be so materially reduced that the purely mechanical operations involved in earning a livelihood will fill so little a portion of a man's day that he can materially improve himself in the greater leisure which will come to him. There is logic in the Ford contention, and the world will watch with interest to see how progressively he shall carry it into effect.

In a wider and more notable way the achievement of Henry Ford has done and is still doing one great public

good. He is demonstrating to those who study social phenomena intelligently that the mere accumulation of money is not in itself a menace to society, or a crime against social organization. It is the method by which it is accumulated and the use to which it is put that provokes natural resentment, when either is hostile to the public welfare. Mr. Ford has had no special privileges granted to him by law in which others might not share, upon which to build his enormous edifice of wealth. And if he has occasionally used the power that that wealth gave him rather foolishly, as in the case of the peace ship and his journalistic attack upon the Jews, no one has suffered but himself. In the main, he has employed it to furnish at the lowest possible price a useful mechanical adjunct to man's convenience and happiness. In so doing, he has widely extended the field of employment, and paid those who have served him a liberal wage, measured by present industrial standards. It is improbable that so great a sum of money as he now controls could be more usefully administered for the general good in any other individual hands. Certainly the records of governmental inefficiency suggest that it has contributed far more to the public welfare, as administered by Henry Ford, than it would be if it were part of the capital of the Nation as a commonwealth.

THE day-by-day events in the Ruhr have perhaps ceased to absorb an American audience, but the political development of the European problem must remain of burning interest. There are two elections approaching which increase this interest. One of them is in the United States, the other is in France. Efforts will undoubtedly be made at any rate by

### Forthcoming Election Shadows

certain sections of the Republicans to confine the issue of the American presidential election to domestic matters; but if the "full dinner pail" shall be an important subject, the Democratic Party is not alone in recognizing the need for a clean-cut foreign policy, and all indications point to a new concentration of interest on the League of Nations, on the International Court of Justice, and on Franco-German relations. It is too early to speculate on the result, but there is certainly a growing consciousness of the impossibility of the United States or any other nation shutting itself up in an ivory tower and disregarding the march of events "over there" in Europe.

To understand the European situation, it is necessary to remember that elections there, too, complicate everything. Next May, at the latest—a year hence—there will be a renewal of the present French Parliament, dominated by the Bloc National. It may be that the elections will be hastened: there is talk of M. Poincaré, if the Ruhr operations are conducted to anything that may be represented as a success, suddenly, with the President of the Republic and of the Senate, dissolving the Chamber. Those who believe in this possibility think the elections will be held in September of this year.

It is thought probable that the Bloc National will sweep back to power. Should there be complete failure, however, there may be a swing to the Left. But even this hypothesis should not be taken too seriously. The fact is that it has become, without any real evidence, fashionable to speak of a swing to the Left. The best observers, however, see very few signs of it. All electoral forecasts are hazardous, however, though it is obvious that any attempt at a Franco-German settlement will be complicated by reason of the fact that French politicians will have their eyes fixed on the elections.

France is particularly susceptible to the beating of the big drum, the blowing of the patriotic trumpet, and this is going to be a very important factor in determining the events of the coming year. Whether we like it or not, we have to reckon with these natural feelings, and it is precisely because the French elections are in sight that it will not be easy to arrive at a true understanding with Germany while electoral considerations are uppermost in the thoughts of many.

We have here one of the hardest problems which those who are sincere believers in democracy have to solve. It may well have been that without some supposed demand from "public opinion," without some supposed advantage in the electoral battle, the occupation of the Ruhr would never have taken place. It is certain, at any rate, that this fear of public opinion, this regard for the elections, will make it almost impossible for any politician to evacuate the Ruhr or reduce French claims to what is probably Germany's capacity of payment. In point of fact, the public understands more about economics and about politics than it is usually given credit for, or at least it has an instinct which if left alone would not often lead it astray. But demagogues, by harping on the patriotic chord, by appealing to feelings of fear and of hatred, by abusing the sentiment of nationality, can strike terror into those more moderate statesmen who would work for peace and harmony but who are afraid of an easily excited public opinion.

THOUGH perhaps not quite so spectacular in some respects as the transatlantic flight in 1919 of Sir John Alcock and Sir Arthur W. Brown, from Newfoundland to Ireland, a distance of about 1800 miles, the transcontinental non-stop flight of Lieuts. Oakley G. Kelly and John A. Macready, from Hempstead, L. I., to San Diego, Cal., marks an epoch in the history of aviation even more memorable. Moreover, the fact that these same two men last November, starting in the same machine, the T-2, from San Diego, failed in a similar effort in the opposite direction, makes their successful achievement in this instance all the more fitting. On that occasion they traveled well over 2000 miles, being forced to land at Indianapolis, owing to their engine failing them, when a cylinder cracked under the tremendous strain of the flying in rapidly changing climatic con-

### Aviation's Latest Achievement

ditions. The course pursued the other day was practically as the birds are reputed to fly, the distance actually covered being nearly 2700 miles, and the time taken for the flight being a few minutes less than twenty-seven hours, or an average of about 100 miles an hour, continuous flying. The feat constitutes an accomplishment of which the aviators themselves, all who helped to make it possible, and the entire Nation, are justified in being proud.

As was only to be expected, the trip was not made without many incidents and experiences of interest, not the least of which was associated with the fact that it looked, soon after the flyers left New York, as if they would have to turn back, owing to the voltage regulator failing to work. This difficulty was, however, successfully overcome by Macready, and thereafter fortune smiled upon the travelers, the voyage being completed without further untoward happenings.

Some two decades ago aviation became an accomplished fact in America. About one decade ago, the real advances began to be made which placed an airplane upon a really practical basis. Who will say what one or two decades more will bring forth?

"HARPISM" and "harpistic," words given a certain currency by the Eolian Review, the official magazine of the National Association of Harpists, may look and sound queer. But for all that, they are very plausibly formed, in spite of little flaws in the etymological chain. They possess, like the instrument to which they apply, an ancestry. Likewise, doctrines taught in the pages of the review may seem strange, and even slightly ridiculous, to the casual reader; and yet they stand on historic foundations and they react favorably to classic tests. Granted, indeed, that those who write for the harpists' publication affect certain oddities of vocabulary, they nevertheless seek the material of their coinage in antiquity; granted, too, that they here and there set forth scandalously peculiar ideas, they base their thinking, just the same, on authentic tradition.

To consider not only how the harp players disclose their aims in print, but also how they carry them out in organization, there is the record of their recent annual convention, held at Providence, R. I. Again, sentiment was scrupulously faithful to the past. The policies approved at the convention and put in operation by the officers since elected, are as conservative as could be imagined. For, in the first place, old masters are set up as models for study; and, in the second place, the theory of artists proving their right to professional standing by passing an examination before an official jury is accepted. Among the composers whose works are declared to be fundamental in the harp player's education are Bach and Haydn. Not that Bach and Haydn wrote for the harp. For their instruments were the clavichord and the harpsichord, respectively. But it is maintained that the harp more nearly represents their instruments than does the piano, though the piano, in having a keyboard, happens to bear the closer outward resemblance. At any rate, to Bach is ascribed a true inner feeling for "harpism," and to Haydn a genuine "harpistic" insight.

Back to the eighteenth century, then, the harpists go for the beginning of their art. But what of the nineteenth? They rather completely leave it out, on the ground, apparently, that the famous men of that time, including Bochs, Parish-Alvars, Oberthür, and Godefrid, though remarkable harp executants, knew not "harpism." As for the twentieth century, they accept that. Into the company of Bach and Haydn they admit Pierné, Debussy, and Salzedo; and they give notice that "harpistic" understanding will count more with the examiners than technical display.

The harpists take a position that can be easily understood, and that perhaps cannot be assailed. At the same time, their obliteration of the nineteenth century must seem to many persons somewhat forced. The musical public, after all, will be the jury to decide who is a harp player and who not. This jury may be supposed to make its examination in a more simple manner than the association officials make theirs. It may be conceived as requiring candidates for professional rating to show understanding merely, quite regardless of whether they show a "harpistic" understanding, or some other good kind.

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## Editorial Notes

IF IT did not represent so nearly a tragedy, the interview which the Vatan in Constantinople recently published with Admiral Chester, in which the latter pictures the wonderful reforms which, he says, will come under the new régime, would constitute an excellent instance of comedy. He speaks of asphalt pavements, blocks of new apartment houses, dining cars, and motor plows, while dilating on the general future prosperity of Anatolia as a result of the changes which, he declares, will be made under his concession, in such a "rosy" manner that the Turkish journalist, who was interviewing him, says he believed himself to be dreaming! And to think that the whole world apparently has allowed itself to be taken in by such a fine of talk.

It is generally admitted even by those who are working for the return of liquor in the United States that the saloon was always wrong and never should be restored. So much is conceded by those lawyers who argue for liquor ponderously, technically, and without regard for the welfare of humanity. But the conceded guilt of the saloon brings up an important and interesting question of jurisprudence. Everybody agrees that the saloon was only an accessory. If a verdict of guilty is found against that agency, what becomes of the principal in the case? Surely logic and common sense would permit liquor, the chief conspirator, to escape.

## Politics in Britain

### The Crisis in the Conservative Party

LONDON, April 18 (Special Correspondence)—The reference which was made last week to the instability of the present Government has been strikingly exemplified by the commotion caused by the announcement recently made in some Sunday papers that Mr. Bonar Law had made up his mind to resign as soon as possible. The story was exaggerated, but that there was some foundation for it is certain. To understand what happened, however, or to comprehend what will happen in the next few months, it is necessary to go back to the inside story of the general election.

The collapse of the Lloyd George Coalition was precipitated by three factors. In the first place, the extreme members of the Conservative Party, commonly known as the Diehards, had made up their minds after the settlement with Sinn Féin that never again would they go to an election to support Mr. Lloyd George. They were sufficiently strong in their control of the machine to force Sir George Younger, the party manager, to give Mr. Lloyd George public notice to this effect in February, 1922. Immediately after that came the series of failures by Mr. Lloyd George to settle European discord at the conferences of Cannes, Genoa and London. Finally came the attempt of the Lloyd George Cabinet, last October, to override the Diehard resistance and to force the Conservative Party to go to another general election on a Coalition ticket. This produced the meeting of the party at the Carlton Club. Lord Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Birkenhead, Sir Robert Horne and the majority of the Conservative members of the Cabinet were for continuing the Coalition under Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. Stanley Baldwin and a majority of the under-secretaries were bent on ending it and recovering freedom for the Conservative Party from the gentle but none the less compelling leading strings of the "Welsh Wizard."

Everything depended on Mr. Bonar Law. Eighteen months before he had been forced to resign by physical disability, and he was the one Conservative leader, of first-class authority, who was not in office. As all remember, he plumped for the termination of the Coalition, the majority of the Conservative Party went with him, and the war government of Mr. Lloyd George was at an end. The Conservative leaders who had been for the continuance of the Coalition, generally known as the Chamberlainites, thus thrown over by their party, refused to join with Mr. Bonar Law, who thereupon held his election on the ticket of tranquillity and with a makeshift government, consisting of peers from the House of Lords and promoted under-secretaries, and, probably to his own surprise, was returned with a small but adequate majority.

It was never Mr. Bonar Law's purpose, however, to carry on the government, as he had formed it, for very long. He doubted his personal strength, he still more doubted the ability of the team he had to drive, to stand up to the formidable debating talent among the Opposition, or to deal successfully with the complicated international, economic and domestic problems clamoring for solution. It was always his intention, at an early date, to make way for the return of the dissident Chamberlainites. They were mostly ex-ministers. They were men of great experience and debating power. They constituted, in fact, exactly that element which the Conservative Party needed if it was to live out its constitutional term of office with reasonable success and credit. It was Mr. Bonar Law's idea that before very long the erring sheep should return to the true Conservative fold and that after a respectable period, he should resign the leadership of a reunited party in favor of Mr. Chamberlain or some other acceptable leader.

But, as so often happens in politics, lions began to appear in the path. The first difficulty was the strong feeling on the part of the Chamberlainites. They felt that they had been deserted by their party; they believed that in rejecting coalition it had made a mistake, and they were not at all anxious for any form of reconciliation which looked like eating humble pie. They believed that the Conservative Government could not last long without them, and that if they stood out long enough they would come back, not by creeping in by a back door, but on their own terms and in control of the most important offices in the Ministry. The second difficulty was that the Diehards, having found themselves the dominant factor in the new Government, began to dig themselves in still more strongly in the control of the party machine, the recent appointment of Sir Reginald Hall, the successful head of the naval intelligence service during the war, being a demonstration of their power. They are not at all willing that the Chamberlainites, who represent the progressive and moderate wing of the Conservative Party, should come back and as part of the conditions of reunion should recover control of the party machinery from the Diehards.

There is no doubt that Mr. Bonar Law's speechlessness and various Parliamentary muddles precipitated last week what in diplomatic language are called conversations about a possible basis for a reconciliation of the two wings. There is equally little doubt that no basis has yet been found. Neither the Chamberlainites nor the Diehards are ready to make the necessary concessions. So Mr. Bonar Law, despite his undoubted desire both for unity and retirement, has been forced to "carry on" until times are more propitious for his plan. When that will be, no one can forecast. Some people put it within a few weeks. Some believe that the Government will carry on till the end of the year. There is an ominous date some time in July after which any change in ministerial portfolios will involve a dangerous series of by-elections, for ministerial changes can be made without by-elections only for the first nine months after a general election. It really depends partly upon Mr. Bonar Law's physical condition and partly on whether the Ministry can get through its parliamentary business without more blunders such as those they have made in the last month or two. In any event, the revival of the question of the reunion of the Conservative Party, and of a fresh trial of strength within the party between the Diehards and the Progressives for the control of its future, is only a question of time.

### From 'The Rota Clubbe' to Rotary Clubs

ALTHOUGH gatherings at which abstract political questions have been discussed have existed for many years (Chaucer was a member of "La Court de Bone Compagnie"), it was in 1659 in London that the word "clubbe" was first used in this connection. This was when Milton, Marvel, Cyriac Skinner, Harrington, Nevill and other notables of the day gathered in the evening "at one Miles, the next house to the Starre, where was made purposely a large oval table with a passage in the middle," and formed "The Rota Clubbe." Incidentally the word "Rota" originated with the idea formulated by the members that the Members of Parliament should be changed by rotation.